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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

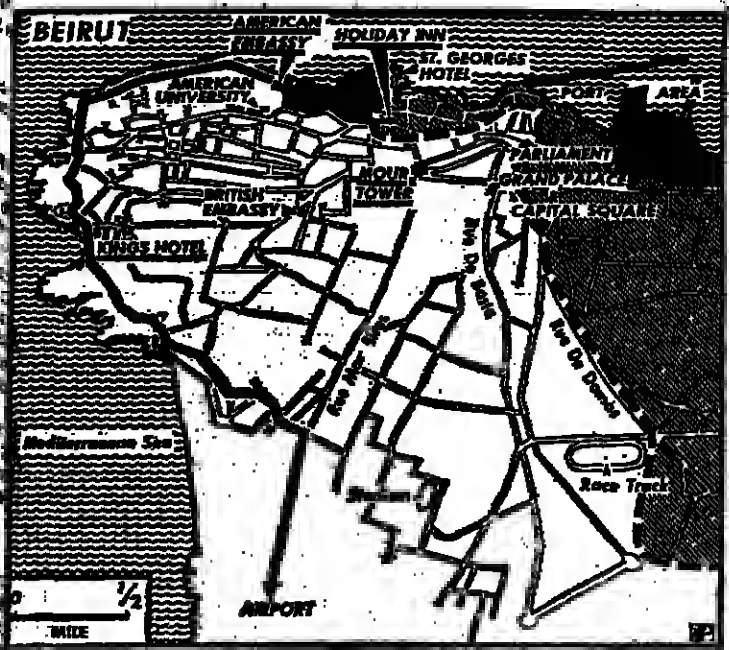
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Variable. Temp. 17-10 (53-50). Yesterday's temp.  
64-44. LONDON: Variable. Temp. 13-11  
(55-52). Tomorrow: Variable. Yesterday's temp.  
51-11 (60-52). CHANNEL: Rough. ROSE: Fair.  
Temp. 50-3 (58-50). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp.  
54-40 (63-53). Yesterday's temp. 50-3 (58-50).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMIC PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	62.25
Belgium	30 S.F.	Luxembourg	30 L.F.
Denmark	3.50 D.E.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
France	1.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	2 S.
Greece	1.50 G.	Portugal	2 Ptas.
India	1.50 R.	Spain	20 Ptas.
Italy	1.50 L.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Japan	1.50 Y.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
South Africa	1.50 S.A.	Turkey	2.50 L.
U.S. Military	1.50 U.S.	Yugoslavia	2.50 D.

No. 26,855 PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1-2, 1975 Established 1887

## Beirut Battles Kill 30 More As 11th Truce Is Announced



BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (UPI)—As battles continued throughout Beirut today, Premier Rashid Karami announced the 11th cease-fire in seven weeks. He said that the warring militias' representatives had pledged their "word of honor" that their forces would respect the new truce.

At least 30 persons were killed and about 70 were wounded today, raising the toll in the seven weeks of the latest round of fighting to more than 1,000 dead and 2,500 wounded.

After a day of intensive contacts, Mr. Karami said that the rival Christian and Moslem militias had agreed that a new cease-fire would take effect at 9:30 p.m.

Answering criticism that his previous cease-fires had never gone into effect or had been broken within hours, Mr. Karami said this "should not make us despair but only add to our determination. We will not surrender."

"We have held new contacts with all parties and all have given their word of honor that the shooting will cease as of 9:30 p.m.," he said.



PRESIDING—Prince Juan Carlos at Cabinet meeting Friday. Next to him, facing camera, are Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Interior Minister Jose Garcia Hernandez.

## Juan Carlos Aims At Saharan Issue In Cabinet Talks

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Prince Juan Carlos formally took over as acting chief of state today with the threat of war in the Spanish-held Sahara hanging over the nation.

While Generalissimo Francisco Franco lay gravely ill, the Prince presided over a four-hour Cabinet meeting largely devoted to the deepening crisis in North Africa. Algeria has warned of war if Morocco carries through its planned civilian march into Spanish Sahara. With the warning in the background, talks with a view toward a bilateral settlement between Spain and Morocco, with the support of Mauritania, were broken off yesterday. The Moroccan and Mauritanian delegations returned to Marrakech, where King Hassan II is set to start the march on Tuesday.

## As Army Discharges Thousands Lisbon Communist, Moderate See Coup Threat From Right

LISBON, Oct. 31.—Two Portuguese leaders—the head of the Communist party and a moderate general—today warned of the possibility of a rightist coup.

They expressed their fears as leftist delegates from various regions gathered in Lisbon today to vote against the discharge of 18 per cent of this army. But the high command said it was going ahead with the demobilization as planned.

At the same time, the Revolutionary Council, the nation's ruling body, met in another effort to solve the continuing political and military crisis. Rebellious troops still were seeking off the main Lisbon arsenal in the latest show of insubordination.

A leader of the moderate faction now dominating the council, Brig. Gen. Franco Charais, head of the Central Military Region, was quoted in a newspaper as saying that conditions existed for a successful rightist coup with popular backing.

Gen. Charais also told the weekly Express that if, on the other hand, the left tried to stage a coup, the exiled former President, Antonio de Spínola, could easily thwart it with an anti-Communist counter-coup.

Gen. Charais blamed the left for alienating most of the country and said the social conditions now existed for a resurgence of the extreme right in Portugal—only 19 months after the revolution that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal—whose party is pressing for leftist officers to replace moderates in the Revolutionary Council—also sounded the alarm about a possible action by rightist forces here in a speech published today.

Mr. Cunhal appealed for special vigilance by workers and revolutionaries in the days leading up to Angolan independence Nov. 11.

He said there was evidence of a fascist plot and that persons involved in the abortive rightist coup in March had infiltrated the country and set up secret cells on behalf of Gen. Spínola's "Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal."

## Biggest Sum Is for Israel Ford Asks \$4.7 Billion in Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT)—President Ford asked Congress yesterday for \$4.7 billion in foreign military and support assistance that would supplement about \$1.3 billion in economic and humanitarian aid that is already close to approval by Congress. About \$3.4 billion is earmarked for Israel and the Arab countries.

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In addition, the administration is asking for aid to international organizations and will allocate about \$1.5 billion in food assistance, bringing the overall foreign aid program ending June 30 to approximately \$8 billion.

This large sum is sure to face close scrutiny on Capitol Hill, particularly in light of Mr. Ford's refusal to help New York City. Administration officials and congressional aides predicted that the aid bill submitted by Mr. Ford would run into opposition even though Israel is the single largest beneficiary of the request.

Of the \$4.7 billion Mr. Ford requested, 70 per cent was designated for the Middle East, in part as fulfillment of administration promises to Israel and Egypt during the negotiations that led to the recent Sinai agreement.

The \$4.7 billion was broken into three categories: \$424.5 million in outright military grants for materiel and training, \$2.4 billion in military credits and \$1.9 billion in security support assistance, a form of economic aid.

"I fully recognize the proposed amounts are substantial," Mr. Ford said in presenting the request. But he said the total would be 10 per cent less than the amounts originally contained in the January budget. The collapse in Indochina led to the withdrawal of \$2.7 billion in funds originally sought for that area.

Nevertheless, the package was more than twice the \$2.3 billion approved by Congress for the last fiscal year.

The high points of the request include:

- A request of \$2.24 billion for Israel, of which \$1.5 billion would be in military credits and \$740 million in economic aid. However, \$500 million of the military sales would not have to be repaid. In addition, Israel will get about \$15 million in food aid and about \$20 million for settling Soviet émigrés under other legislation.
- Egypt would receive \$750 million in economic assistance, three (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1).

## A-Sale by France Spotlights Problems of 'Nuclear Club'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 31 (NYT)—France's strong reaction yesterday to criticism of its impending sale to South Korea of technology that can be used in making nuclear weapons has shed some light on highly secret meetings of the seven-nation "nuclear club" in London.

The criticism, in a New York Times editorial (NYT, Oct. 30), was characterized here as "violent" and "erroneous." The Times accused France of taking mankind a step closer to "ultimate disaster" by sending the equipment into the "hands of Asia."

The French critics would quickly in June when that country made a similar agreement with Brazil.

The seven-nation nuclear meetings, scheduled to resume in a few days, are an attempt to prevent what is called "another India." India surprised the nuclear club last year by detonating an atomic device made with plutonium that it had obtained from a reactor supplied by Canada. Decried as the "nuclear black market," the United States supports Lebanon's independence but is not considering intervention in the nation's civil war.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson also said yesterday that he could not confirm reports that Syria had moved forces to the Lebanese border and that Israel had begun a troop mobilization.

"As of today, I still don't see the likelihood of outside intervention," Mr. Anderson said.

Argentina, Taiwan, Egypt and Israel.

The seven nations participating in the talks are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Japan, Canada and West Germany. France, the only nation of the seven which has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, came in to ward off potential criticism for staying out and also because the Soviet presence would lessen Third-World criticism that it was a meeting of the Western nuclear cartel.

Probably the most urgent item on the agenda is discussion of regional nuclear-free zones. Such centers, it is held, would become collecting points for storing and eventually reprocessing plutonium waste from the nuclear reactors that have been proliferating around the world since the price of petroleum increased two years ago.

These regional centers, which would be multinationally supported by members of the club, would eliminate the risk of nations turning their plutonium into a bomb. Before any of the seven would agree to sell, the buyer would have to agree to turn his plutonium over to the center. The center would reprocess it into reusable fuel once that technology becomes commercially feasible.

The urgency of the discussions is underlined by the Soviet presence. The Russians, who have not yet exported any reprocessing equipment, have become concerned by the actions of the club members that have—France and West Germany. This concern popped up in the recent Franco-Soviet declaration signed in Moscow, which the Russians won French acceptance of appropriate steps to make sure that "fissionable material delivered to non-nuclear nations is used exclusively for pacific purposes."

## CIA Role Tied To Presidents By Kissinger Secretary Denies He Has Agency Control

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told the House Intelligence Committee today that every clandestine operation undertaken by U.S. agents has, for years, been personally approved by the President.

Repeatedly put on the defensive by the roughest questioning he has ever faced on Capitol Hill, Mr. Kissinger made the disclosure in light of complaints by committee members that Mr. Kissinger himself may have had the final word on all too many secret and often questionable projects.

The secretary of state responded by demolishing the theory of "plausible deniability" that has so often served to insulate presidents from past disclosures.

"Every operation is personally approved by the president," Mr. Kissinger said under interrogation, first by Rep. James Slattery, D-Ohio, and later by Rep. Robert Kasten, R-Wis. Mr. Kissinger said he was certain of this "during all the time I have been in Washington" and was virtually certain that this was also the case under earlier administrations.

A recently retired State Department intelligence expert, James Gardner, told the committee yesterday that nearly 40 cover CIA operations had been approved between 1972 and last year, largely at Mr. Kissinger's direction and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Says Envoy Misrepresented Policy to Israelis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—The State Department said today the ambassador to Israel, Malcolm Toon, misrepresented U.S. policy in the Middle East in remarks he made two days ago in Haifa.

Department spokesman Robert Fumess said Mr. Toon departed from official policy at some points in his remarks but declined to specify where. Mr. Fumess said Mr. Toon has been notified of his mistakes by the State Department but he declined to say whether the ambassador had been reprimanded.

Mr. Toon, a career diplomat, was reported to have been critical of remarks that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made before the National Press Club on Monday. Mr. Sadat said that in the early 1950s Jews were in control of the Egyptian economy and that Zionism had brought warfare to the Middle East.

Mr. Toon was quoted as having told a Rotary Club meeting in Haifa Wednesday night, "I can tell you in no uncertain terms that I was much surprised at his remarks and found them totally unbecoming."

He reportedly added: "I don't (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Recession Is a Dirty Word to German Pornographers

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 31.—Chalk up another victim of the recession—pornography and erotic merchandise. A major business in West Germany, the sale of sex goods has been sharply reduced by the slowdown, which has given the country its poorest economic year of the postwar period.

"We are trying to keep the wolf away from the door," said Beate Uhse, the head of a family-owned company that has about 10 per cent of the nation's pornography business.

"It is not a question of profits now but of survival," she said at her headquarters in Plessburg.

A spokesman for the second-largest chain of sex shops, Dr. Müller's, based in Frankfurt, said business this year was off by 10 per cent from last year.

The sex-merchandise business, carried on by 1,000 shops and mail-order houses, is worth an estimated 350 million deutsche marks (about \$140 million) a year.

A social critic recently pointed out that West German men spend an average of 19 marks on pornography, or more than they spend on underwear. The total sales of sex goods are greater than the country's sales of soap.

And there is another, shadowy sex market at least as big, and for which there are no reliable statistics. This consists of the licensed prostitutes, operating independently or through organized "firms centers," the nightclubs which feature sex shows of all varieties, and the sale of imported pornography, which is illegal even under the liberal West German law.

Based in a modern office and warehouse, Miss Uhse's pioneering organization operates stores in most major West German cities and Amsterdam. It also operates a big mail-order business.

A staff of 300 handles orders for about 600 items in an 85-page catalogue that lists everything from pornographic movies and books to erotic devices and chemical stimulants.

"We are having problems financially and legally," Miss Uhse said. "Some things are still illegal so some shops have had trouble with the police. Our costs keep going up and competition is getting sharper all the time. Seven-hundred new shops opened in the last two years."

The company closed five shops this year, four in the Ruhr industrial area and one in Hamburg, while it opened only one, in Stuttgart.

No Closures

"We have not closed any shops but we have relocated some," said the official of the Dr. Müller's chain, a subsidiary of a pharmaceutical company.

"People are buying less expensive items," he said.

As do customers of other merchandise, the buyers of sex items complain when they feel they have been cheated and sometimes end up in court.

A 26-year-old student named Hans is fighting a claim by a pornography house that he owes 246 marks for an inflatable "sex doll."

Hans had complained that the doll leaked air and that its hair was falling out. The company offered to replace the original model with a more expensive, battery-operated type and then sued for the money when he rejected the offer.

In Düsseldorf, a live sex show performer, Patrick, 28, was fired after he complained that he could not get into the proper artistic mood twice a night with a new female partner, hired by the nightclub.

Patrick sued his former boss for a month's salary—the equivalent of \$2,400—and was awarded half the amount by the labor court.

"A man cannot be forced to make love to a girl he does not like," the court ruled. The club owner has appealed the verdict.

West Berlin and Hamburg are probably the leading centers for sex entertainment, with clubs offering "live porno, lezbo and homo shows."

Frankfurt apparently has the highest proportion of registered prostitutes, 1.89 per 1,000 residents.

In an attempt to reduce the newspaper advertising that the girls use to attract customers, the police issued a new code this summer.

"Overnight, hundreds of Berlin women seemed to have changed their professions from masseuses to models," the magazine Spiegel reported.

© Los Angeles Times.



SANDY—Moroccans arriving in Tarifa on the way to the Spanish Sahara. The man with goggles fared better than the other after sandstorms swept truck convoy.

## South of Agadir, the Joyride Turns Sour for Moroccans

By Henry Kamm

TARIFA, Morocco, Oct. 31 (NYT).—South of Agadir, the joy goes out of the Moroccan march to annex Spanish Sahara and the sandstorms take over.

By the time the truck convoys carrying thousands upon thousands of volunteers, who by then may have been on the road for weeks, reach the one-track road that begins at Tan-tan, where the Sahara meets the Atlantic, what started as a joyride has turned into misery.

For the last 100 miles to the final staging area here, 40 miles from the border, the endless convoys are often stopped to walk out the cruel winds that blind the eyes and choke the lungs with the sands of the desert. They blow headgear loose and make the ends stand out like windsocks in a gale.

The men—there are only occasional truckloads of women in the caravans—cover against the sides of the open trucks and huddle against each other. The chaos with which they greeted passing traffic or waving villagers in greener parts of the country has been sour on this final stretch and the marchers' waves become perfunctory.

Halfway between here and Tan-tan, a truck overturned Tuesday and its passengers, apparently uninjured, crouched pathetically in its upended bed or lay face down in the desert to present a minimal target to the winds. Accidents are not rare but help arrive quickly.

The logistics of this unprecedented movement, which is to put 350,000 persons from all the provinces of Morocco into marching order here within the next 10 days, are a miracle of planning and organization. They attest to the thoroughness of the preparations for this innovative attempt at peaceful annexation.

Planning and organization were particularly striking Wednesday, when three busloads of foreign journalists were brought to the staging camps on an officially sponsored visit. The enthusiasm that greeted them was a carefully orchestrated act as the march itself.

Alongside their neatly aligned rows of tents, marchers were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**NYSE Tables Are Delayed**

The NYSE regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.



## East Germans Release 200 From Prisons

### Group Now in West Includes 14 Doctors

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—East Germany has released approximately 200 political prisoners to the West in the last few weeks, a West Berlin refugee organization said today.

"Organization 13 August," named for the date East Germany started building the Berlin Wall in 1961, said that most of the prisoners had been sentenced to two to four years for trying to flee to West Germany.

For the first time since last year, the organization said, those released included medical doctors. Of about 60 doctors known to have been sentenced, 14 were among those released.

The organization said that all persons released so far had demanded that they be freed on the basis of agreements between the West German and East German governments calling for normalized relations. At first, such demands led to tougher prison conditions, the organization added.

#### Permission for Family

It said the prisoners had also demanded that members of their immediate families be permitted to leave with them. Whether the relatives had also been given permission was not known.

Last month, Egon Franke, the West German Minister for Inter-German Affairs, said that the Bonn government would continue to try to buy out those caught attempting to escape and then jailed by East Germany.

Since the 1960s, the sum paid by Bonn, mostly through trade agreements, has been estimated at more than \$80 million, with the cost for each prisoner averaging about \$16,000.

There has been speculation that some East Germans wanting to get out have calculated that they will be bought out even if an escape attempt fails, giving them at least a chance for eventually leaving.

Formal permission to leave is rarely granted those who are still active workers or otherwise useful to the state.

## Kissinger Testifies

(Continued from Page 1)

without a single meeting of the special White House group ostensibly in charge of such activities.

Rep. Kasten said Mr. Gardner, who served as State Department liaison officer for secret spying operations, also left the committee with the impression that Mr. Kissinger might have requested the president's approval only for "the most sensitive" projects.

The White House adviser in charge of national security affairs under both former President Richard Nixon and President Ford, Mr. Kissinger denied any such omission.

"The case is that all the decisions are passed to the president for final determination," he said. At another point, Mr. Kissinger said of covert operations generally, "The assistant to the president [for national security affairs] makes no decisions."

Mr. Gardner said Mr. Kissinger apparently preferred to decide on secret operations after "telephone votes" without face-to-face meetings at which their merits could be debated.

"Sometimes he felt he just didn't have the time for it and, anyway, he knew what he wanted to be done," Mr. Gardner said later to reporters.

Mr. Gardner said that the approximately 40 covert operations authorized between 1972 and last year were all subject to "telephone votes" by the so-called Policy Committee of the NSC, but that, except for Mr. Kissinger, committee members were often not given detailed explanation of why the programs had been approved.

The official records of the Policy Committee, Mr. Gardner added, also became far less detailed under Mr. Kissinger than they had been in 1968. Also, he told the committee, the number of CIA covert operations around the world has "fallen steadily," even "radically," since 1966.

## France Says PLO Can Open Office

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Palestinian Liberation Organization was authorized by the French government today to open its first official information and liaison office in a Western capital.

The decision was announced by the French Foreign Ministry. Ministry officials said the move was in line with the French stand that the Middle East conflict can only be solved on the basis of the rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian peoples.

The PLO already has such information and liaison offices in Moscow and New Delhi. Ministry officials here said the authorization to open such an office does not imply any immunity or other diplomatic privileges.

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ON THE MEKONG RIVER—Laotian rowers enjoying a boat race near Vientiane.

## Tension Grows Along the Mekong

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The historic friendship between the peoples of Laos and Thailand, united by ancient bonds of blood, language and culture, is crumbling along the Mekong River, which separates the two nations.

In the last month there have been more than a score of incidents, most of them involving exchanges of small-arms fire. Several deaths have occurred and increasingly heated charges have been exchanged between the two governments.

"There is not a professional military environment along this frontier," remarked a Western military observer after an inspection of the river, "and thus far the incidents have not amounted to much in military terms. But there is no question that they are dangerous and disruptive to peace, good order and discipline."

Much of the skirmishing has been directed at smugglers, whose activities have increased as the Pathet Lao closed down the frontier. It has become increasingly profitable to run everything from automobiles, whiskey and cigarettes to weapons and ammunition across the border.

#### Strong Reactions

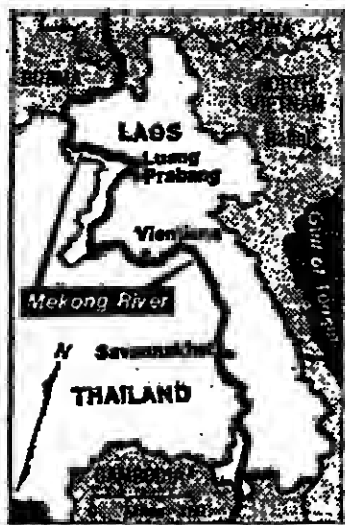
But with the nervous pitch of the naval and army patrols along this frontier, shots fired at smugglers' boats have been drawing frequent and strong reaction both in military and diplomatic terms.

Residents of both sides of the Mekong in the northeast are of the same ethnic stock. They speak the same dialect, a blend of Laotian and Thai that is at times almost unintelligible to the urban Thai of Bangkok and the central plains.

For centuries they have traded across the river, fished, intermarried and jealously fought off any interference from outside authority. In the crown of Laos, Luang Prabang or the government in Bangkok.

"Now the frontier has suddenly been taken out of their hands," said a Western diplomat who has served in both Thailand and Laos. "Now there is a military government, the Pathet Lao, in control in Vientiane, and a government in Bangkok that is sensitive to every breeze from the Communists on their flanks."

As a result, an amalgam of



NYT

antique and modern forces and weapons has been arrayed along the Mekong in recent months.

A typical incident occurred about two weeks ago. "The battle of the Mekong," as the Bangkok papers called it, the night of Oct. 20, 1975, at Chien Kien, the northernmost point at which the Mekong serves as the Thai-Laotian boundary.

First reports had a Laotian gunboat firing on a Thai gunboat patrolling the Thai side of the river. The Thai gunboat then reportedly opened fire and, in a fierce exchange, the Laotian boat was sunk and five persons killed. At this point, land forces on both sides of the river reportedly opened fire with rockets and machine guns.

The facts, it seems, were somewhat different. According to intelligence reports pieced together here, the Laotian craft, a small, wooden, somewhat overloaded boat, had begun to drift close to the Thai shore.

Because of the wording of the

## Indonesia, Portugal To Confer on Timor

ROME, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrived here early today for a private meeting with Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, Portugal's foreign minister, about the situation in Portuguese Timor.

Maj. Melo Antunes is due here this evening and the ministers are expected to begin the talks tomorrow. It is not known how long the talks will last or where they will be held.

## Juan Carlos, Cabinet Confer On War Threat Over Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

A middle of detailed talks involving the Spaniards, Moroccans and Mauritians during which the Moroccans made several offers of concessions in exchange for recognition of Moroccan sovereignty and a friendly cooperation for the Moroccan marchers. The Moroccans were seeking to head off a referendum of the Saharan population, at least in its present form, in the belief that it would go against them.

Just before the Moroccans arrived the Spanish had conferred with Mr. Waldheim, who was reported to have proposed UN administration for the territory, with the participation of the neighboring powers, to be followed at a later date by a referendum in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

Caught between Mr. Waldheim's proposals and the Algerian warnings, the Spanish began to back out of what looked like an agreement with the Moroccans. No date for a resumption of the talks was believed to have been set.

A major domestic problem—that of the political direction Spain is to take under Prince Juan Carlos—also was underlined today with the government's suppression of the first public call on the Franks to take a democratic course immediately upon becoming king.

Prince Juan Carlos will not become king until Gen. Franco dies. He opened the Cabinet meeting this morning by stressing that it was a "sense of duty" that had led him to take charge.

"I express my best wishes for the health of the Generalissimo and I know I am also interpreting your sentiments of affection and loyalty to his illustrious figure," he told the ministers.

But a prominent and influential group of citizens, known collectively as Tactic and including persons who have worked and continue to work within the regime, declared that he had to break with the past. The demand was made in an article due to be published in the Catholic newspaper Ya this morning.

But readers never saw it. Like all newspapers, Ya is obliged to present a copy of each edition to the Ministry of Information a half-hour before the trucks leave its printing plant. A call from the ministry demanded that the article be suppressed and the whole edition would be seized. The article was suppressed.

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ancient treaty that established the Mekong as a boundary, the only deep-water channel is entirely in Laotian territorial waters.

In any event, there were several rifle shots and, in a panic to escape to the river's center, some crewmen on the Laotian boat stood up and jostled a hit. The boat capsized and five persons drowned.

#### In Remote Area

The incident took place in a remote area and it was days before an accurate account could be obtained. By then, diplomatic notes had been exchanged.

Most diplomats feel that the Thais do not want to see their relations with Laos deteriorate. Many in the Foreign Ministry are not convinced that the Laotians feel similarly.

Thailand has made numerous efforts to defuse the situation. Most recently, a series of secret "rules of engagement" were issued by the Thai Navy. They forbid Mekong patrol boats to train either a gun or field glasses on the Laotian shore or to initiate any other "hostile act."

Last week, the Thai Foreign Ministry issued an unusual six-page statement observing that "Thailand always wants to be a good neighbor of Laos and support Laos' aspirations." It also said it intended to cooperate with and support Laos.

But a Pathet Lao broadcast rejected the statement and restated Laotian demands. If the two countries are to remain on speaking terms, it said, all Laotian rightist refugees and Meotribesmen who fled to Thailand must be returned to Laos, together with "planes and other war materiel" that have found their way across the border.

#### Laos Accuses Thailand

VIENTIANE, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—The Laotian government has accused Thailand of launching air attacks and sabotage missions against Laos this month.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry, broadcast today, said the government "will not allow reactionaries, whoever they might be, to use provocation and intimidation as a means of forcing the Laotian people into accepting their wishes."

It charged that Thai planes had bombed and strafed Laotian villages along the Mekong on Oct. 12 and had carried out a further bombing raid there eight days later.

## Many Antagonisms Underlie Lebanon Civil War

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Lebanon has always prided itself as being a "crossroads of civilizations"—a haven over the centuries for persecuted religious minorities, a meeting place of Christianity and Islam, a gateway between the Arab East and the industrial West.

Today, on the surface, the violent crisis shaking the nation to its foundations seems to some outsiders only a primeval struggle between Moslems and Christians for dominance of Lebanon, which since 1943 has been ruled under a power-sharing agreement among the two major religious communities and smaller sects.

But the crisis goes far deeper. For Lebanon is today a crossroads of highly combustible contemporary phenomena: open class warfare, the Arab-Israeli confrontation, inter-Arab quarrels, the unsettled Palestinian question and U.S.-Soviet rivalries.

At the simplest level, the street warfare of the last six months in Beirut—as well as explosions of violence in Sidon, Tripoli, Zuhle and other villages—has pitted Palestinians and Moslems against Christians.

Since 1943, the Maronite Christians have had a commanding role in Lebanon's government and economy; 30 years ago, the Maronites were the largest single sect, but now they have fallen behind both of the two major Moslem groups, the Shiites and the Sunnis.

To bring it into accord with demographic reality, Moslem leaders have demanded a revision of the pact, which stipulates among other things that Lebanon's president must be a Maronite. Fearful Maronites see any fiddling with the pact as a threat to what they consider Lebanon's special status as a sanctuary for Christians in the Middle East.

The Moslems want to bring Lebanon more deeply into the surrounding Arab world—one of the things the national pact was intended to prevent.

Although there are many wealthy Sunni Moslems, Christian dominance of Lebanon's economy—which is now in shambles—has given a class edge to the struggle in the streets. In particular, poor Shiites, driven out of southern Lebanon by Israeli raids against Palestinian guerrilla positions, see a chance to translate urban guerrilla pressure into political and economic gain denied them under the old order.

After 1970-71, when the Palestinian guerrilla movement was driven to Lebanon from Jordan, the long-quietest Moslem groups found allies who had arms and knew how to use them.

The Palestinians needed the Moslems, too. In 1969 and 1973, the guerrillas fought battles with the Christian-dominated Lebanese

Army, finally winning agreement that there would be Palestinian zones of control in the country. But the guerrillas remained fearful that the Christian right was bent on liquidating their power. When a husband of guerrillas was machine-gunned on April 13 in the Phalange-controlled suburb of Ain el-Hum-mamneh, 27 Palestinians died, and Beirut's torment of street warfare began.

Yassir Arafat, the No. 1 guerrilla leader, has tried to keep the mainstream Palestinian organizations out of the fighting. But there seems little doubt that the guerrillas have been furnishing the Moslem and leftist group with advisers and Soviet-made weapons.



OCCUPIED—Beirut hotels, from left to right starting with the tallest: Holiday Inn, Phoenixia and St. Georges.

## U.S. Says Its Envoy to Israel Misrepresented Position

(Continued from Page 1)

understand why President Sadat, who at times has shown a certain diplomatic finesse, has chosen to embarrass the President of the United States and my country in this, President Sadat will recognize that he made a mistake."

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that Mr. Toon had been asked for a report on whether the remarks attributed to him were accurate. He said the State Department would have no comment until it knows exactly what Mr. Toon said.

On Oct. 17, a United Nations committee, over strong U.S. opposition, passed a resolution which stated that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The State Department also released other parts of Mr. Toon's remarks, including this comment: "We have been disappointed by the position taken by the foreign minister of Syria, but perhaps not surprised by his position, because he has been uncompromising on many occasions. But

above all, I've been surprised by what President [Hafez] al-Assad of Syria has said. So, it does not seem likely to me that there will be much movement with regard to possible negotiations between yourselves [Israelis] and the Syrians."

"The Syrian nation at the moment, as we know it, as publicly stated, has been totally uncompromising. But I think we are going to have to wrack our brains to try to figure out how we can get some other diplomatic movement going."

Sadat Speaks in Chicago  
CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—President Sadat said here last night he hoped the Middle East would share its knowledge of agriculture with his country as relations between the United States and the Arab world improve.

"At home, agriculture dates back 7,000 years but we still have not found what we want to solve," Mr. Sadat told an audience of about 500, including Mayor Richard Daley, at a dinner in his honor.

## Team of U.S. Scientists Finds Few Risks in Atomic Reactor

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—An individual is far more likely to be killed or injured by an earthquake, airplane crash, fire, explosion or toxic chemicals than by an atomic reactor accident, a team of scientists said yesterday in a report that "seemed certain to bolster arguments for increasing reliance on nuclear power."

Even if the number of U.S. power reactors doubles in the next five years, as many experts predict, the report said there would be almost as little

likelihood of 100 persons dying in a reactor accident than of 100 being killed by nuclear.

The report, containing conclusions from a two-year study sponsored by the government and directed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's nuclear specialist, Dr. Norman Rasmussen, focused on the probabilities and consequences of accidents involving the types of nuclear power reactors now used in the United States.

Conclusions Unchanged  
While the report contained higher estimates of potential

damage from some types of reactor mishaps than had been contained in a preliminary draft issued last year, the overall conclusions remained virtually unchanged.

"While risks of malfunctions and accidents at nuclear power stations of the current type cannot be eliminated, the possible consequences are estimated to be no larger, and in many cases smaller, than those of non-nuclear accidents."

The likelihood of disastrous accidents involving nuclear plants "is much smaller than that of many non-nuclear accidents having similar consequences."

"The consequences are predicted to be smaller than people have been led to believe by previous studies which deliberately maximized estimates of these consequences," the report asserted.

The study, considered by the government to be the most comprehensive assessment of nuclear power risks made thus far, was carried out by a team of about 60 specialists from government, university and private organizations at a cost of about \$4 million, according to the report.

Supervising Authority  
Most of the work was done at federal facilities, first under the sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission and later under that of its successor agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The commission was created last year to take over responsibility for supervising nuclear facilities in the United States, including power plants.

As such, the commission makes many of the regulatory decisions that influence the scope and pace of nuclear development in the United States and the Rasmussen report almost certainly will strengthen its inclination to accelerate atomic power programs.

The commission's chairman, William Anders, who released the report at a press briefing with Dr. Rasmussen, said it "reinforces the commission's belief that a nuclear power plant designed, constructed and operated in accordance with NRC's comprehensive regulatory requirements provides protection to public health and safety and the environment."

Commenting specifically on public health considerations, Dr. Rasmussen said: "The risks from reactors appear to be quite small—according to most people's estimates considerably less than from coal plants."

He said he thinks waste disposal problems can be handled without serious danger, chiefly

because the quantities of material involved are relatively small. A large reactor produces a few tons of waste a year, much of this is dangerous, but a relatively short time, he said.

The United States now has about 50 nuclear power plants in operation. Much of Rasmussen's analysis was based on a future atomic power industry of 100 reactors.

Los Angeles Times

## French Deal And A-Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

1980, storing will become increasingly difficult.

Both the Nixon and Ford administrations have advanced for having reprocessing built, but private industry shied away from the technology which is risky and costly. "It's certain," the source said, "that the recent uranium price increase has made plutonium more attractive."

The U.S. Congress has expressed strong reservations about administration hints of sales of nuclear equipment to Egypt, Israel, even with strong safeguards.

The question of safeguarding the heart of the deal with the French, France, in answering The New York Times criticism about the South Korean sale yesterday, said that the international Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna had accepted a "control" to make sure the plutonium was properly disposed of.

Critics of such agreements said that there is nothing to prevent the South Koreans, or any other nation subject to such a clause from one day simply closing the borders to IAEA commissioners.

Another problem the sell nuclear nations must face is to go about nuclear countries participating in the League of Nations. Other nations full of capable of providing the reprocessing technology necessary to make a bomb are China, India, South Africa and Argentina. It is not, it is judged, capable.

South Korea Signs Pact  
SEOUL, Oct. 31 (AP)—South Korea today signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency providing for safeguards against the use of plutonium produced by the South Korean nuclear power plants for atomic weapons.

South Korea in April ratified the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

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## Audits Reported Blocked

## U.S. Tax Agency Chief Probed By Treasury in Montoya Case

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon has begun an independent investigation into allegations that Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Donald Alexander blocked tax audits and investigations of Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., for the last two years.

## Ford Seeking \$4.7 Billion in Military Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

times more than it received in the last fiscal year. With President Anwar Sadat now in this country, the aid was described by Mr. Ford as a reward for his "bold decision" to seek a negotiated settlement. Egypt also will receive food and other assistance that is expected to bring its whole package to about \$1 billion.

• Syria is to get \$90 million in economic aid and Jordan will receive \$175 million in military assistance and \$78 million in economic aid.

• An additional \$50 million was requested for a contingency fund to cover the costs of the 200 U.S. technicians who will be sent to the Sinai to monitor the accord.

• In Asia, varying amounts of military aid were sought: Taiwan, \$90 million; South Korea, \$300 million; Thailand, \$65 million; Indonesia, \$20 million; and \$20 million for the Philippines. Significant was the absence of aid for India, due to the Communist victories earlier in the year. In recent years, aid for South Vietnam had been the largest single item.

• To help provide incentives for settling the Cyprus dispute, \$160 million in military aid was sought for Greece and \$200 million in military aid for Turkey. The aid to Turkey would require new legislation, however, because Congress has permitted only the delivery of military hardware previously purchased without aid. Cyprus would receive \$35 million in economic aid, including \$10 million for the UN forces there.

• The aid request has very little for the Third World countries because they are covered in the aid bill now before Congress. But \$22 million in military aid is sought for Ethiopia and \$19 million for Zaire. In addition, the administration is seeking a \$30-million economic package for Zaire.

The aid request did not mention Spain because the new bases agreement with that country has not been concluded. It is anticipated that at least \$100 million will be sought once the agreement is reached. About \$50 million is sought in economic aid for Portugal.

## Policeman Shot In Siege of Two Irish Kidnappers

MONASTERTREVE, Ireland, Oct. 31 (UPI).—One of the two kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiede Hermans, 53, today shot one of the policemen who have been besieging the abductors' hideout for the last 11 days.

Two detectives climbed a ladder to the window of the second-floor bedroom where the hostage is being held and attempted to fix a steel object to it. One of them was wounded slightly in a hand.

It was not known which of the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 27, or Marian Coyne, 19, fired the shot from behind curtains at the window.

The wounded man climbed down the ladder and was taken to a hospital in an ambulance.

A second shot was fired by a kidnapper a half-hour later but no one was hurt, police said.

The kidnappers last night called in two Dublin lawyers for advice on what penalties faced them if they surrendered and released their hostage unharmed.

A police spokesman said that the two lawyers had visited the abductors—believed to be Irish Republicans—Army renegades—in their professional capacity—which was taken to mean that the visitors were not acting as mediators.

A government spokesman said that the "situation remained unchanged" after the visit.

## Americans Eager To Join Sinai Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—About 1,250 Americans have written or telephoned the government to say they are interested in serving on the 200-man task force that will monitor Israeli and Egyptian military movements in the Sinai.

About 200 have applied through their congressmen, others have written to various agencies asking for application forms and between 20 and 30 a day are calling the State Department for information. Congress approved creation of the Sinai desert unit as part of the interim agreement between Egypt and Israel.

committee which oversees the IRS. Mr. Simon ordered the investigation, which parallels an internal IRS probe, because, according to a government source, he doubted that the IRS could thoroughly investigate its director.

Mr. Alexander yesterday sent a letter to Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, requesting the committee to open an immediate investigation of all allegations involving him and other senior IRS officials.

A series of news articles has alleged that Mr. Alexander improperly interfered in tax investigations, including a large-scale probe of tax havens used by wealthy Americans in the Bahamas.

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Stephen Gardner confirmed yesterday that Mr. Simon had ordered an independent probe of the allegations involving Sen. Montoya's tax returns.

Treasury General Counsel Richard Altshuler, who ranks fifth in the department, is in charge of the investigation. Government sources said that Mr. Altshuler has left Washington during the last week to conduct interviews in the matter.

According to two reliable government sources, Mr. Altshuler has found two witnesses who confirm the major allegations in a Washington Post article of Oct. 19 about Mr. Alexander's actions blocking the Montoya audits.

The Oct. 19 article said that Mr. Alexander, on at least five occasions, stopped the Montoya audits, which had been strongly recommended by other IRS officials and were called for under normal IRS procedures.

There is no evidence that Sen. Montoya sought or was aware of the special treatment he allegedly received.

Reliable sources said that five former or present IRS auditors and investigators in the period from the middle of 1973 to the present were told to begin inquiries into Sen. Montoya's taxes but were then called off the project.

The auditors were Robert French, Philip Reynolds, James Lear, Joel Lanoux and William McAnally, and all were assigned to the IRS New Mexico district.

From 1973 to the middle of this year, IRS officials in New Mexico and the former Southwest regional commissioner, Albert Brislin, wanted to audit Sen. Montoya's returns, according to the sources.

Mr. Brislin's successor, Walter Copping, has since said that there is no reason to audit Sen. Montoya's returns from 1966 to 1972.

Since 1960, the last time Sen. Montoya's tax return was audited, he has become a multimillionaire, reliable sources said.

Sen. Montoya has boasted to friends that he is perhaps the richest member of the U.S. Senate.



Eileen Kelly, 6, who was killed in Belfast shooting.

## Belfast Fighting By IRA Factions Kills 3d Victim

BELFAST, Oct. 31 (AP).—A leading member of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing was shot to death today in what police believe was retaliation for two days of Provisional attacks on members of the more moderate rival Official wing.

The shooting brought the death toll to three, including a 6-year-old girl, Eileen Kelly, in three days of factional strife within the IRA. Police identified the dead IRA member as Seamus McCusker.

The child was killed as a gunman tried to kill her father, a supporter of the Official wing.

All three victims were connected in one way or another with the Official wing and the Provisionals claimed responsibility for the attacks.

## 775 Refugees Taken From Thailand to U.S.

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (AP).—The United States flew 775 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees out of Thailand yesterday, bringing to about 10,000 the number of Indochinese refugees who have left the country for resettlement in the United States, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

More than 68,000 refugees from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are in Thailand now and more are arriving every week, according to the Thai Interior Ministry.



JOY—Moscow youngsters at play on Friday during first heavy snowfall of year.

## A New Twist In the Italian Pasta Trade

ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Italy is importing more and more spaghetti.

The pasta makers' union said today the country's pasta imports went up from 280 tons in the first half of last year to 900 tons in the first half of this year. Most of the pasta came from Greece.

At the same time, Italian pasta exports dropped from 41,337 to 33,931 tons, the union said.

## Car Wash Set Up In Oregon Zoo as Elephant Shower

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31 (AP).—An indoor elephant shower, converted from a car wash, has been set up for the 10 residents of the Portland Zoo's elephant house.

But at its preview, three African elephants—Shambli, Dirga and Cowala—were cool to the idea of a shower, even though the head elephant keeper had spent a week teaching them to go through it.

It was the lights and cameras that bothered the elephants, elephant keeper Roger Hennous said.

After considerable coaxing by Mr. Hennous and the elephants' owner, Elton Serrano, and a bribe consisting of dried apricots, the elephants poked their heads into the tepid water Wednesday and then plodded through.

The Rub-a-Dub Car Wash was donated a month ago by Portland-based Hanna Industries, which makes them. Tom Snelling, special project manager for Hanna, said of the donation:

"While we wouldn't find an automated shower in the jungle, we would find elephants bathing and playing in water and controlling that opportunity for themselves."

In about six weeks, the elephants will be taught to pull a large ring with their trunks to activate the shower, from which the brushes have been removed.

The zoo said the elephant-activated shower is another phase in its animal-enrichment program.

## Schlesinger Gives New Warning on Defense Cutback

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger yesterday renewed a warning that heavy cuts in the Pentagon's budget would cause severe damage to U.S. military strength.

Mr. Schlesinger made the statement a day after the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee rebuffed his previous warning by approving a bill that is \$7.3 billion below President Ford's request.

The panel approved a bill providing \$90.6 billion for defense. The House has voted \$90.2 billion.

The secretary, appearing on a television program, also said that he is inclined toward selling arms to Egypt so it will not have to rely again on the Soviet Union for weapons.

Differences between the Senate subcommittee's defense-spending bill and the House measure will be resolved by a conference committee before a final bill is sent to Mr. Ford. The President had asked for \$97.8 billion.

## Boudouin's Saudi Trip Omits Jewish Newsmen

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Belgium has assured Saudi Arabia that no Jewish journalists will accompany King Boudouin when he visits the country next week, Belgian sources said today.

However, they said that no assurances were given by the Belgian government on the religion of high officials accompanying the King on his three-day state visit starting Tuesday.

## Gives Press Views on U.S. Trip

## Hirohito Calls Atom-Bombing 'Regrettable,' Unavoidable

By John Saar

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (WP).—Emperor Hirohito said today that the 1945 atom-bombing of Hiroshima was "regrettable, especially for the citizens," but that it was an unavoidable consequence of war.

Although World War II occupied only four years of his 49-year reign and ended with his surrender speech 30 years ago, the Emperor indicated that he could never set the war behind him.

One purpose of the recent highly successful visit to the United States by Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako was to finally set war resentment at rest. The subject came up again today at a press conference called so that the royal couple could discuss their trip with the Japanese press.

In a White House speech, the Emperor referred to "that most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore." Was that an acceptance of responsibility, he was asked today. "I cannot interpret the implications of the words since I have not studied literature," he replied.

The Emperor again recalled the war years as the saddest period of his life and expressed his happiness with Japan's postwar recovery.

Today's conference went a step further toward lowering the barriers between the Emperor and ordinary Japanese. Camera crews

recorded the meeting with 50 reporters and millions of television viewers later watched the broadcast on all channels.

Telecasts from the United States, which showed the Emperor and Empress Nagako plainly enjoying themselves in official and informal surroundings, spurred demands here for a more outgoing and accessible monarch.

Differences in Character Emperor Hirohito seemed to set a limit on that trend. "I doubt if personal contacts with the Japanese people are possible for me because of differences in national character between the two countries," he remarked.

On the other hand, he said he wanted to visit Okinawa and would like to go to China and several other countries, depending on the Japanese government's decision.

The Emperor said that he enjoyed "immensely" the visit to the United States.

Mr. Callaway issued a statement praising Mr. Packard's work for the committee, saying he leaves the committee in fine financial shape, "more than \$400,000 in the black."

Lee Choate, Mr. Packard's executive assistant, said that "there's absolutely no foundation" to the story that Mr. Packard quit because he was "fed up" with Mr. Callaway.

Prominent Ford backers charge Mr. Callaway is being out-organized in key early-primary states by the forces of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The resignation was viewed as extremely serious by Republican political figures. Mr. Packard had been regarded as a prize "catch" for Mr. Ford, since he is a principal fund-raiser in Mr. Reagan's home state.

Lebanese Jailed By U.S. as a Spy

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Manhattan jeweler, who pleaded guilty to spying for the Soviet Union, was sentenced today in Brooklyn Federal Court to 22 years in prison.

Sarkis Paskalian, 36, a resident Lebanese alien who has been held in lieu of \$100,000 bond since his arrest June 27, was charged with obtaining and transmitting defense documents, including one dealing with NATO.

Arrested with Paskalian, but still not tried, was a distant relative, Sabag Dedeayan, 41, a former associate mathematician at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, who prepared the NATO study and allegedly passed it on to Paskalian for transmission to Moscow.

Barcelona Subway Crash

BARCELONA, Oct. 31 (AP).—One person was killed and more than 150 were injured when two trains of the Barcelona subway crashed at the Virrey Amat station yesterday, officials reported.

## Doubts Survivors Held in Russia

## U.S. Admits Plane Lost in 1950 Was Spying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Navy patrol plane, which vanished more than 25 years ago, was on a top-secret intelligence mission off Soviet Baltic territory, the Pentagon has disclosed.

U.S. officials also said that they have no reason to believe reports that 8 of the 10 crewmen were prisoners in Soviet camps, as was reported last week.

After the plane and its crew disappeared April 8, 1950, the U.S. government gave the impression they were on a training flight from West Germany to Denmark.

But a Navy investigating board's report shows that the four-engine Privateer was engaged in what was called a "special electronic search project mission" approved by the highest-ranking U.S. admiral in the eastern Atlantic.

The report, which was recently declassified, lends no support to recent reports that some of the Navy crewmen may have survived and still be alive in Russia.

No Credible Evidence Navy officials said that there was "no credible evidence" that any of the crew escaped from the plane and ended up in Soviet prison camps.

The investigating board—which was able to gather little hard evidence—accepted Russia's official claim that a Soviet fighter shot down the Navy plane.

However, the Navy disputed the Russian version on two key points:

• The Russian government said that the Navy plane opened fire on Soviet aircraft. But the board said that the plane was unarmed, except for one .28-caliber revolver normally carried for security when the plane was parked on an airfield.

• The Russians said that the plane was intercepted over Soviet land. However, Navy witnesses told the board that the plane was under orders to stay at least 20 miles from Soviet territory. The board said, "It is considered most probable" the U.S. aircraft was over the Baltic Sea when attacked.

20 Incidents Navy investigators apparently based their opinion on the recovery of two life rafts and the plane's nose wheel from the sea, although expert witnesses told investigators that the Privateer could have strayed over Soviet territory if its radar was out of order.

The Privateer's disappearance was one of nearly 20 cold-war incidents in which military planes

and helicopters were fired on—and sometimes shot down—by Soviet, Communist Chinese or North Korean planes over what the United States contended were international waters.

Interest in the incident was rekindled last week when John Noble, once a prisoner in a Soviet labor camp, and private detective Theodore Grevers said that they believed that at least eight crewmen may still be alive.

They cited no first-hand evidence but quoted other former Soviet prisoners.

Mové to Give D.C. Votes in Congress Backed in House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—A proposed constitutional amendment that would give District of Columbia voters the same rights as other Americans to elect U.S. senators and representatives was approved this week by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Registered voters in the nation's capital city now do not have any voting representation in Congress.

The amendment, introduced by the District of Columbia's non-voting delegate, Walter Fauntroy, was passed 3 to 2.

The subcommittee chairman, Don Edwards, D-Calif., said he is hopeful the proposed amendment will get through the Judiciary Committee by Nov. 30 and be approved by the full House early next year.

In the Senate, the amendment has the support of Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the Constitutional Amendments subcommittee, and of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a member of the full Judiciary panel, Rep. Edwards said.

The amendment would allow district voters to elect two senators and as many representatives in Congress as it would have if it were a state. It would not give the district statehood. The district now may elect only a single nonvoting delegate to Congress.

Russia Buys U.S. Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought an additional 400,000 metric tons of U.S. corn, raising total grain purchases this season to 11.9 million tons, the Agriculture Department has reported.

## How to get more out of your KLM flight.

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## The Old Lebanon

The old Lebanon, the Lebanon of minority rule by upper-class Christians, is all but gone. This old elite never had either physical power or a tradition of law by which to rule over the largely lower-class majority of Moslems, joined after 1948 by the Palestinian refugees. Rather, it ruled by a style of service and dealing. Earlier this year, this smoldering volcano of class and religious differences, always there, simply erupted. There was too much poverty among the many, and too much flaunting of wealth by the few. The state apparatus, made for tranquil times, could neither treat economic grievances nor protect citizens variously from Palestinians or from Israelis. Christians kept hoping, vainly, that a Mideast settlement establishing a Palestinian state would drain out the refugees and their commando outposts. Moslems found the Christians' anti-Israeli ardor too diluted by community and class self-interest. The only thing they could all agree on was to take gun in hand.

Such an experienced observer as Le Monde's Eric Rouleau suggests that by reforms—a new formal sharing of political power to accommodate Moslems and leftists (often the same)—revolution and full-fledged civil war might still be avoided. But he observes: "The dual nature of power, with the right backing the government and the left in the street, rules out any serious dialogue." The Christian President covers, the Moslem Premier postures. Whether the parties have the

tolerance and self-control to try to strike a new political bargain becomes more doubtful daily. The army, which itself reflects the religious conflict (its officers are mainly Christians, its enlisted men are mostly Moslems) is thus immobilized and incapable of performing its only real mission, maintaining domestic order. The other day, thugs—men who did not even seem to represent a political viewpoint—shot up the Chamber of Deputies. The few foreigners who remain are unprotected by Lebanese authorities—at least three Americans have been abducted. Cease-fire agreements break down almost as fast as they are reached.

In brief, revolution seems more likely than reform. It is hard to see what can keep the Christian structure from crumbling further. "The time when foreign powers could protect us is over," one Christian politician grimly remarked. "A barrel of oil is worth more than all the Christians in the Middle East put together," a Moslem said. A leftist Moslem government, sympathetic to and dependent on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, may shortly come to power. The result would almost certainly be a reduction in the security and welfare of the country's Christian community, an erosion of Lebanon's traditional role as an Arab economic center, and an enhanced possibility that Lebanon will be drawn toward direct involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. These are the unhappy consequences now unfolding in Beirut.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Romania to Portugal

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, is the first Communist chief of state to visit Portugal. The unofficial explanation in Lisbon is that Mr. Ceausescu may be of help in solving Portugal's problems in Angola, where the two largest armed native groups fighting for post-colonial control of that country are supported by Moscow and Peking respectively. Presumably the Portuguese leaders hope that Mr. Ceausescu, who is on speaking terms with both Leonid Brezhnev and Mao Tse-tung, can help apply pressure through those contacts for a truce in Angola that will allow the Portuguese to make a graceful exit.

But Mr. Ceausescu undoubtedly has other motives as well in visiting Lisbon. The Romanians take pride in the fact that they are an island of Latin population and culture

in an area otherwise dominated by Slavs and Magyars, so it was predictable that Bucharest would try as soon as possible to establish close ties with the newly leftist (and Latin) Portugal.

Beyond this, Mr. Ceausescu must be looking to the broader alignments in the world of Communist and Socialist nations. From his point of view—as the most independent leader of the most independent nation in the Warsaw Pact—it would be a catastrophe if Portugal were to become a Communist satellite of the same servile caliber as, say, Bulgaria. It can be assumed that he has told his Lisbon hosts that whatever their internal arrangements, they should remember the importance of national independence and freedom to act without Moscow's orders. It would not be bad advice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Spain's New Era

Spain's new era will in many ways be almost as important for the rest of Europe as for Spain itself. Gen. Franco's departure from the helm will be the signal for dismantling the barriers—excessive and unnatural as they largely were—that were raised against Spain. First, every effort must be made to achieve full Spanish membership of the European Community as quickly as possible. Spain's tremendous economic progress under Franco makes it an eminently suitable candidate.

Likewise, Spain's early entry into NATO must become an urgent objective. The enormous strategic importance of Spain has been further increased by the threat to the West posed by Russia's huge navy and also by uncertainties about Portugal. Fortunately for those European NATO governments that indulged in the reckless luxury of ostracizing Spain, canceling orders for frigates and so forth, the United States was there to do what common sense and the common interest dictated by leasing Spanish bases. Spain's part in the arrangement was equally far-sighted. For all this to come about, close rapport between post-Franco Spain and its natural partners is essential.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Sadat to Washington

President Sadat's visit to Washington started well. President Ford literally covered his guest with flowers when he greeted him in the White House with the ceremonial of the great days. . . . But Gerald Ford—whom Henry Kissinger obviously had very well prepared for this summit—did even more for his precious Egyptian guest: He publicly assured him that the United States won't be content with the interim agreement signed by Israel and Egypt and that the peace process that is only beginning will have to be extended to other fronts and other problems.

The purpose evidently was to demonstrate to the rest of the Arab world that Sadat did not bet on the wrong horse when he chose

the U.S. step-by-step approach, that the only peace momentum in the Mideast goes through Kissinger's office, that disengagement between the Israelis and Syrians on the Golan Heights is written on the calendar of history, and, lastly, that the Palestinians won't be forgotten in that process, even if it is likely to be a long one.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

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Sadat will not succeed, by denouncing Zionism, in driving a wedge between the Jewish diaspora and the state of Israel. The present turmoil in Lebanon, the suppression in Iraq of the Assyrians in the 1930s and of the Kurds just now, are proof that no Zionism is guilty of bringing hatred and violence to the Mideast but intolerant Arab nationalism which reared its head immediately after British armies liberated the Arabs from Ottoman dominion. Sadat, by his present pronouncement and by claiming to invite the PLO to the Geneva conference and to internationalize Jerusalem, may make prospects for peace more remote.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

#### UN and Korea Debate

The UN Political Committee's adoption of two contradictory resolutions on Korea strips the world peace-keeping organization of its competence to deal with the 30-year-old Korean question. The committee action is further likely to cause prejudice to what prestige and authority remains with the United Nations. . . . The results of the Korea debate are also testimony to the downgraded, if not devastated, meaning of the votes taken by the UN. In the case of the Communist resolution, abstentions numbered 50, more than a third of the UN membership. What good is to be expected of any decision made with more than a third of the voters reluctant to vote? The machinery is sick or weary, and so are a number of its components, with the continuing attempt to make the UN an arena for confrontation between blocs on ideological or other grounds.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

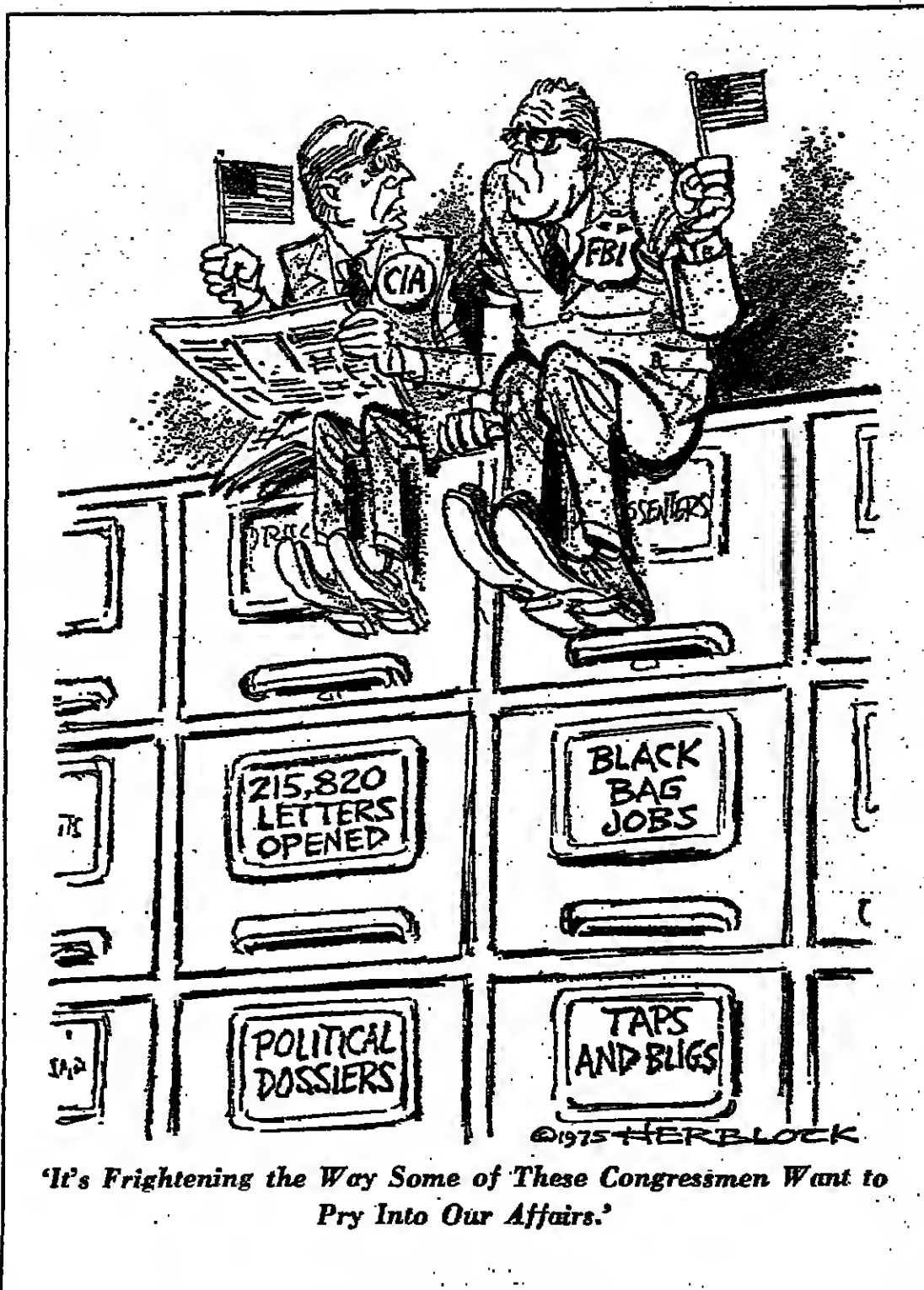
November 1, 1900

PARIS—Charles (Kid) McCoy, the well-known American middleweight boxer, arrived in town yesterday and is stopping at the Grand Hotel. Mr. McCoy intends to return to London in a few days where he will remain during the winter. He has taken up physical culture methods and is possibly planning to write a book on the subject during his stay on this side of the Atlantic.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1925

PARIS—Max Linder, known to millions of French and American cinema lovers, and his beautiful young wife, formerly Mlle. Helene Peters, played the greatest tragedies of their careers yesterday morning in a Paris hotel when they carried out a suicide pact; they first swallowed a large dose of a powerful narcotic and then opened the veins of their left wrists.



## Sadat's Visit: A Palestinian View

By Fawaz Turki

WASHINGTON.—The visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the United States has all the attributes that make it susceptible to overstatement. His visit may be pointed to as a crowning symbol of the decisive changes in the tenor of political life and conflict resolution in the Middle East since the October, 1973, war.

For here, for the first time, voiding the sentiment of the conservative camp in the Arab world, is an Arab leader of a major confrontation state who proclaims publicly that he is prepared to recognize and live with the Jewish state in Palestine; to sign an accord pledging "a settlement (with Israel) by diplomatic means"; to reach out for friendly relations with the United States (traditionally identified as a hated imperialist power); and to open the heads, or the pleas, of the Palestinians (whose struggle has always touched a particular Arab nerve). And now for the first time, in a move passing largely unnoticed by Israel, are the Syrians, Palestinians and Egyptians ready to negotiate before and beyond Geneva.

#### Sinai Pact

Taken as they are, these are developments of historic significance that Mr. Sadat's visit to the United States has dramatized and that Mr. Sadat himself has verbalized. Because, however, these developments are built around the tacked edifice of the Sinai interim agreement, they are not likely to induce a relaxation of tensions.

And the Sinai agreement, with its improbable promises of further movement on the Syrian and Palestinian fronts, may prove to be, contrary to the conventional wisdom, the catalyst for another confrontation in the Middle East—thus reversing the present trend of the ascendancy of accommodationists in the Arab world and making it impossible for the U.S. government to get another foothold there for decades to come.

#### The Occupation

The Israeli people, who have become used or attached to the occupation of these territories over the last eight years, and the right-wing Likud opposition, which has always frenziedly opposed giving up "an inch of Judea and Samaria," are not likely to allow their government to remove its forces of occupation. Conversely, the pressure on Syria, as on the PLO, will become acute. The Syrian people and the left wing in the Executive Committee of the Ba'ath governing party are not likely to acquiesce to the indefinite presence of foreign occupation troops on their land—if for no reason other than the question of national honor.

Even in the unlikely event, by force of style or arm-twisting on the part of U.S. officials, that an attempt is made to preempt this eventuality by arranging an agreement between Syria and Israel along lines similar to that between Egypt and Israel, the Palestinian problem, at the tertiary level, will remain unsolved.

In this case, one thing will seem instinctively and geopolitically certain: Egypt, its interim agreement with Israel notwithstanding, will be inevitably drawn into the conflict.

#### Unresolved Problem

Even in the unlikely event, by force of style or arm-twisting on the part of U.S. officials, that an attempt is made to preempt this eventuality by arranging an agreement between Syria and Israel along lines similar to that between Egypt and Israel, the Palestinian problem, at the tertiary level, will remain unsolved.

And if they do begin negotiations over the West Bank—for infinitely more subtle reasons—trying to do with "real estate" than with "security," they will surely incite more incredible passions than did the return of a few miles of desert to Egypt.

Working outward from the status quo and without a dramatic change in their policy with the Arabs, the Israelis will be driven by a fiercer notion of opposition with every interim agreement. Every inch of occupied territory given up will seem like a disquieting and desperate exigency.

When it is time to address the Palestinian problem, the Israelis will flinch at testing what to them will seem the hysterical proposition of dealing with the PLO and the more hysterical proposition of returning the West Bank/Gaza to the Palestinians.

All of which amounts to saying, quite simply, that the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement, around which more important issues seem to hinge, is not only an insignificant fragment of the Mideast conflict, but a dangerous one if it threatens to merely place the conflict in a state of abeyance (all the vital center of energy in the Arab-Israeli dispute again asserts its deeper impulse).

And from this emerges the query: Are Sadat's proclamations, and Henry Kissinger's diplomacy

### Reflections on U.S.

## What Do We Stand For?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Economist of London is worried about the United States, which is fair enough, since we are worried about Britain and ourselves. But as it looks forward to "America's third century," this most moderate and pro-American magazine beyond our shores wonders in melancholy tones about a "recession" for the second great empire.

It is worth thinking about this at a time when the President of the United States is himself talking about New York City as if it were a foreign country, and crying like a chameleon preacher on New York to repent, and asking at the end: "When that day of reckoning comes, who will bail out the United States of America?"

The Economist's main arguments are:

1. The two great empires that have ruled the first two centuries of industrial advance—the British, 1776-1876, and the American, 1876-1976—have handled the task of world leadership fairly well. But the Americans, it says, are showing on the eve of their third century the same symptoms of a drift from dynamism as the British did at the end of their century in 1876.

2. World leadership is therefore liable to pass into new hands quite early in the century 1976-2076, and in this coming era, "this world will face some extraordinary opportunities and also some bizarre dangers."

3. The U.S. contribution in its third century will depend largely, the Economist thinks, on how its three main institutions—the government, its business corporations, its government, and its mechanisms for living together: That is to say, what will take over in America from church, family, small-town togetherness and "the probably failed experiment of suburbia. . . ."

#### Argue Over Bonds

These are the sort of questions and the sweep of historical imagination one might have expected from U.S. leaders on the eve of a presidential election in the year of our 200th anniversary, but instead the President and those who would replace him are lost in arguments over bonds. Ford may be right or he may be wrong about New York, but in his preoccupation with the details of the things that divide us, he is concentrating on Albe Beame and Ronald Reagan, forgetting the centuries, condemning the urban world we have, and longing for the agrarian world that is gone. When the British, faced with the rise of Germany in the first quarter of the century, were be-

ginning to show something of that same nostalgia for the past and what the Economist calls "the drift from dynamism," H.G. Wells tried, in thumping phrases, to startle them out of their dreams.

"At least the Germans stand for something," he wrote. "It may be brutal, stupid, intolerable, but there it is—a definite intention, a scheme of living, an order, Germanic Kultur (all hateful)." "But," he asked, "what the devil do we stand for? Was there anything that amounted to an intellectual life in all our history? Or stylized fiction and fiction without style, of lazy history, popular philosophy, slobbering criticism?"

"Is there anything here to hold a people together?" Wells asked. "Is there anything to make a new world? . . . Here comes the gale and all we have to show for our . . . thought, all the fancies we have made for our souls, is a flying scud of paper scraps, poems, some poems, casual articles, whirling headlong in the air. . . ."

The British paid no attention then, and if the Economist is right about the U.S. empire and century, it would be hard to argue that the Americans are paying attention now, or even that the issue is being defined today by the leaders of politics, the universities or press as precisely and eloquently in the United States as Wells defined it for Britain during World War I.

#### A New Day

The Economist sees the coming age not as the darkness of the setting sun of the British and U.S. days, but as the light and hope of a new day. The opportunities of the future, it suggests, "will probably include a ability to put material living standards in the 21st century more or less wherever men want them."

It is within the grasp of the human family, the Economist says, to transform its present annual world product of around \$3 trillion, produced by 4 billion people, to something on the order of "with the lifting of a tide" ready adolescent" of a "statistical" gross world product of between \$100 trillion and \$250 trillion for a world population of between 10 and 30 billion.

But much depends, the Economist insists, on whether the United States and its leaders retain their optimism and recognize "their manifest and now rather easy destiny of leading the rest of us towards a decent world society," or whether they break up on narrower issues of the past and loiter down with medieval and provincial leaders, into factional and regional, urban and agrarian, arguments over the value of bonds and local politics.

## What Kind of Reign in Spain?

By C. L. Sulzberger

but he is on guard against what he would consider precipitate, unrestricted liberty that might conceivably lead to anarchy.

This is a cautious middle-of-the-road approach. On the one hand, Juan Carlos doesn't like Jose Solis Ruiz, a reactionary who influenced Franco in his declining months. On the other hand, the new chief of state opposes legalizing the Communist party, even if he favors creation of a multiparty system and, eventually, a new, more liberal constitution.

He wants to proceed gradually along the road to reform, hoping to avoid violence by taking increasingly big steps only as the political system evolves. He feels the king is given sufficient authority under the present constitution to play a quietly active role in guiding reform.

The best clue as to how far and how fast the king wishes to proceed will be given by his choice as premier. Franco's last premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, maintained good contact with Juan Carlos while he was still heir and kept urging Franco to make way for

him. However, he irritated the prince by banning Don Juan, his father, from Spain after a recent speech. Despite political differences, father and son remain close sentimental ties.

Juan Carlos gave much thought to the problem of who should be his first premier. He decided his choice must be closely related to the actual date of his take-over. He reckoned the longer the general hung on, the worse things would get—which is precisely what happened during the recent wave of terrorist and counter-terrorist violence.

#### Brand New Man

The original idea of Juan Carlos was to name a political leader who was known but not too well known, that if the king of the change was delayed too long it might prove wiser to name a younger, less renowned, brand new man. Thus his selection will tend to indicate how much the new king thinks things have deteriorated. Spain has already been experiencing a revolution despite Franco and that revolution is reflected in every phase of Spanish society: the government, the army, the youth, the press, the church, the labor movement, and an emerging corps of younger army officers.

It has also witnessed the strengthening of an underground and effectively led Communist party and vigorous revival of regional autonomy movements. Can these trends be harmonized and controlled from the top? Will the social revolution, already in evidence, assume an uncontrollable political shape?



Of Internal Ailments

# U.S. Body Scanner May Facilitate Diagnosis

By Jane E. Brody

ROCHESTER, Minn. (UPI)—"Take a deep breath and hold it," the technician told the patient stretched out in a bed. The patient looked like a guinea pig about to be sliced through his abdomen. But rather than a knife, his "guinea pig" would use X-rays to produce a radically new view of the human body.

The ring of instruments encircling the patient's body began to rotate, whirring and clicking for 20 seconds until it had made a half circle around him. The technician said, "Breathe now, sir," and in a few minutes a picture appeared on a television screen, showing the patient's kidneys, pancreas and other internal organs as if he had been sliced in half crosswise.

The man, who has an abdominal cancer, was the first patient at the Mayo Clinic here to be examined by an experimental machine that may revolutionize diagnosis of many internal ailments.

Mayo is one of two dozen institutions in the United States that are now cautiously and systematically testing this new generation of medical equipment called a body scanner, to find out just what it can and cannot do for diagnosis. In a few months, as the machines proliferate, several dozen other medical centers will join in the search.

The body scanner uses a technique called "Computed Axial

Tomography, or CAT. Unlike conventional X-ray machines, which send a broad X-ray beam over a large area—say, from the shoulders to the diaphragm—CAT-scanners direct a pencil-point-thin line of X-ray photons through a narrow cross section, or slice, of the body.

As the beam moves around the body in the same plane, a computer analyzes how much of the X-rays were absorbed as they passed through the various internal organs and structures. Up to eight "slices," a centimeter apart, may be taken at a time, with the total radiation dose comparable to that of a single ordinary X-ray exposure.

Ordinary X-rays take a "flat" view, superimposing organs in the front of the body on organs in the back—a two-dimensional picture of a three-dimensional object. They also give poor pictures of soft tissues.

Third Depth

The scanner also produces a two-dimensional picture but mainly of the third "depth" dimension that is missed on regular X-rays. And by taking serial slices through the patient and flipping the pictures rapidly on the television screen, the impression of a three-dimensional object—the body—can be recreated.

The scanning X-ray is also far more sensitive to differences between tissues than an ordinary X-ray beam and is, therefore, theoretically able to show struc-

tures or abnormalities that would otherwise be completely missed. CAT-scanners have already created an undisputed revolution in diagnosing brain disorders, heretofore inaccessible to ordinary flat X-rays because the bony skull absorbs most of the X-ray beam and obscures the view of what lies within it.

The special techniques—such as injecting dyes and air into the brain—to overcome these limitations are painful, dangerous and involve costly hospitalizations. A brain scan does the job in half an hour on an outpatient basis and without endangering the patient. At Toronto General Hospital, a machine resulted in a savings of \$2 million in patient costs in one year.

Brain scans have enabled doctors to diagnose blood clots, cysts, tumors, hemorrhages and other physical brain abnormalities safely and rapidly. In the scores of institutions where brain scanners are in use, they have largely replaced the more hazardous X-ray procedures and enabled doctors to detect without surgically exploring the brain, an approach avoided in all but the most extreme or obvious cases.

Similar Revolution

But whether the new whole body scanners will launch a similar revolution for the rest of the human organism remains to be seen. Most observers familiar with the devices are betting something, but they do not yet know what.

At Mayo, radiologists are excited about the seemingly endless possibilities but are similarly cautious. "If the scanner only makes pictures, it will be a very expensive way to see slices of bodies," Dr. Miller Baker, Mayo radiologist, remarked.

Among the possibilities under study are the following:

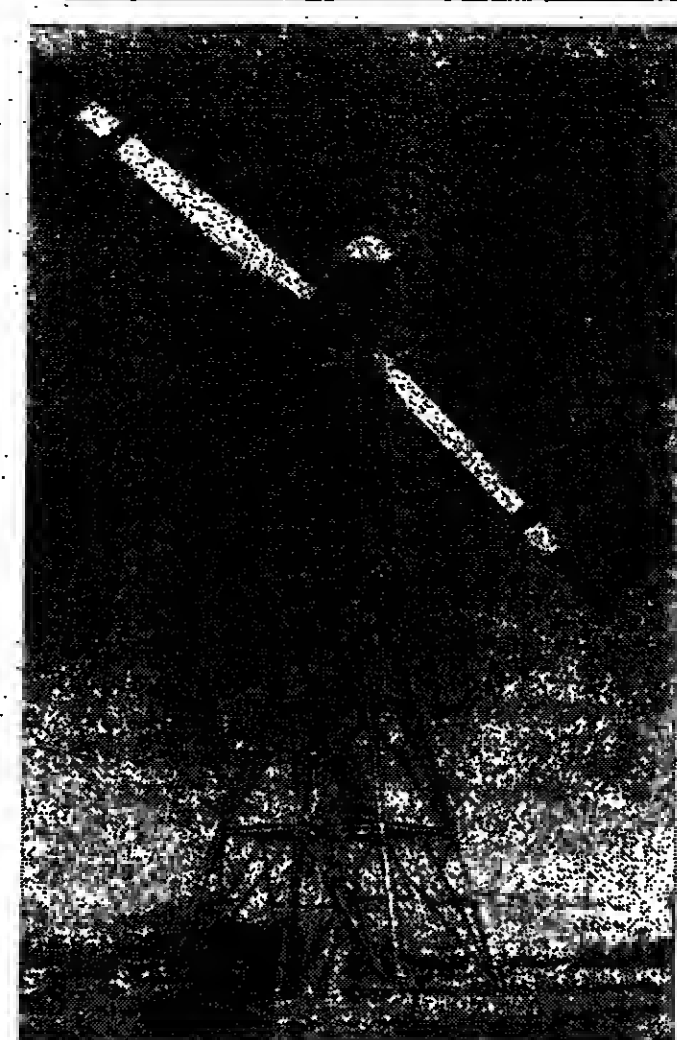
• Can the scanner distinguish between an abscess, a cyst and a tumor, or between a benign and a malignant tumor?

• Can it spot an early cancer before it could be found by any other means? Similarly, can it detect hidden metastases?

• Could it be used to monitor the results of cancer therapy, guiding the therapist on where and how much to treat?

• Could it detect such post-operative complications as a hemorrhage or abscess?

Other possibilities include detecting early stages of bone demineralization, finding gallstones without injecting a dye and diagnosing an aortic aneurysm—a blowout in the body's main artery—without further endangering the patient's life.



SPACE-AGE WINDMILL—This experimental wind-energy turbine was officially dedicated recently at a NASA station near Sandusky, Ohio. The 125-foot-long rotor is designed to turn at 40 rpm in an 18-mile-an-hour wind and produce 100 kilowatts of electricity, enough to fill the power needs of 25 homes.

# Pledges of Democratic Rule Fade in Brazilian Crackdown

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The pressure is on again in Brazil for the anti-communist, military-Frem regime and fulfillment of President Ernesto Geisel's promise of a slow return to democratic ways seems more remote than ever.

Arrests of suspected leftists are increasing throughout the country. The main groups the government is going after are newsmen, lawyers and members of the one legal opposition political party.

Even the fact that Brazil played host this month to two large international groups—the Inter-American Press Association and the American Society of Travel Agents—appears to have failed to make a good impression has not stopped the wave of repression.

Because of the secretive nature of the government here, no outsider really knows why the crackdown on suspected Communists has suddenly been intensified. A version making the rounds of political observers is that Gen. Geisel had to give local military commanders a freer hand to round up reputed subversives in exchange for permission to authorize foreign petroleum companies to look for oil in Brazil.

Officers Oppose Policy

This change in policy, which the President announced recently, reportedly was opposed by ultra-nationalist military officers, who saw it as an affront to Brazil's pride and sovereignty.

The problem of illegal arrests—and sometimes the torture of political prisoners—never completely disappeared here but after Gen. Geisel, a retired army

general, took office a year and a half ago, things improved. The byword then was *distensão*, the Portuguese term meaning "internal détente." Now *distensão* seems to have been abandoned.

Gen. Eduardo d'Alva Melo, commander of the second army, which is based in São Paulo, Brazil's largest city and the scene of many recent arrests, said a few days ago that Brazil is "fighting a war against red fascism" and that there are "traitors" and "maniacs" in the military who are "receiving guidance and money" from subversive organizations overseas.

When Gen. Geisel spoke to the travel agents' convention, he made note of the fact that unlike other countries, Brazil does not have riots or violence. He said tourists should come here to witness Brazil's "humanistic understanding of life."

The most serious incident related to the latest wave of arrests was when Wladimir Herzog, new director of São Paulo's educational TV station, was found dead in an army prison cell. Authorities said he committed suicide. But many cynical newsmen said privately that Mr. Herzog "foi suicidado"—literally, "he was suicided."

Breshnev Signs

Accord for Aid

To North Vietnam

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Soviet and North Vietnamese leaders yesterday signed agreements providing for Soviet aid to rebuild North Vietnam's economy.

The agreements were signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Du Duan, the Communist party leaders of the two countries, at the end of Mr. Le Duan's official talks in the Kremlin.

A Tass report on the documents said that the Soviet Communist party and government "decided to grant the Vietnamese credit on easy terms."

The terms were not disclosed. Tass said that the talks would facilitate coordination of the two countries' development plans and that Soviet specialists would be sent to Vietnam to train Vietnamese in various branches of the economy, science, technology and culture.

In addition, the Soviet Union will assist in developing Vietnamese industry and agriculture and study the technical and economic aspects of "launching several major economic projects in Vietnam," Tass said.

John S. Trotter

Dies at 67, Was

Crosby Arranger

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 31 (UPI)—John Scott Trotter, 67, the conductor-arranger who started out as a big band pianist and later scored some of Bing Crosby's most famous songs, including "White Christmas," is dead of cancer.

Mr. Trotter died Wednesday here after a year-long battle with the illness, a family spokesman said.

Born in Charlotte, N.C., Mr. Trotter was with the Hal Kemp orchestra as pianist and arranger for 11 years, creating the sound of such hits as "Got a Date With an Angel" and "You're the Top."

In 1936, he came to California on vacation and agreed to orchestrate five songs for a Bing Crosby movie, "Penny from Heaven."

A year later, he took over as musical director of Mr. Crosby's radio show, beginning a working relationship with the crooner that continued for 17 years.

# Expert Cites Environment In Search for Cancer Agents

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (AP)—More than four-fifths of human cancers are probably caused by toxic substances in man's environment, the chief researcher of the International Agency for Cancer Research has reported.

Dr. Walter Davis said the idea stemmed from the irregular geographical pattern of cancer incidence. The agency, whose headquarters are in Lyons, is trying to identify cancer-producing substances.

For instance, lung cancer is more common in Britain and cancer of the esophagus more prevalent in the north of France

# Expert Cites Environment In Search for Cancer Agents

than elsewhere. Other types of the disease are also typical for certain regions.

An example is stomach cancer, which presents a serious problem in Japan with an average 90 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, much higher than in the United States, where the rate is 15 per 100,000.

But U.S.-born children of Japanese immigrants have a much lower risk of stomach cancer than their parents and Dr. Davis says the fact suggests the cause is more dominant in the environment.

He said a study of liver cancer, most common in Africa, showed "a strong correlation" between the incidence of the disease and the amount of aflatoxin found in African food.

Aflatoxin is a chemical substance forming in food infected with a mould and stored in hot and moist conditions. The seven-year study covered several African regions.

Dr. Davis said the agency's study in the north of France showed esophageal cancer is most prevalent among heavy drinkers in Brittany and the carcinogen most likely is in spirits made from apple cider drunk locally.

The same disease also occurs strongly in a belt stretching from the northeast of Iran across the central Asian republics of the Soviet Union to the north of China.

Field studies north of Iran and south of the Caspian Sea currently being conducted showed that, in areas where esophageal cancer incidence is high, people eat bread and, in the low incidence areas, rice.

Writing in the November issue of the magazine of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Dr. Davis cites similar examples and expresses confidence that modern techniques will help find cancer-causing agents in the environment.

"The subsequent task of trying to remove them from the environment may not prove very easy. But we are sure the possibility of primary cancer prevention is an attainable goal," the researcher concludes.

# Ethiopian Grain Crop Is Good But May Never Reach Cities

By Dial Torgerson

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31—A bumper crop of grain is ripening these days in Ethiopia. Rains have been benevolent. The drought is over.

But insurrection continues. There is some form of rebellion in virtually every province against the military government, that ousted the late Emperor Haile Selassie. And because of the rebellion—and a threatened breakdown of the marketing machinery resulting from land-reform dislocations—the grain may not reach urban Ethiopia.

The ruling military junta faces its worst opposition in the north, where there are signs that the Eritrean revolt is moving east to merge with that of Afar tribesmen along a desert road to the Red Sea.

Authorities here see the hand of the highly trained Eritrean Liberation Front in an attack carried out Oct. 16 on a government truck convoy heading south along the road from the refinery port of Assab to Addis Ababa.

The ambush occurred 48 miles south of Assab. A heavy force of armored cars and troop-laden trucks escorted gasoline tank trucks, which rebellious Afar tribesmen delight in exploding.

The ambushers lost most of the tanks and ammunition. Then they struck the end of the convoy, destroying a tanker and 13 flatbeds with mines, rockets, mortars and automatic weapons.

The convoy retreated to Assab. A relief column was sent from Addis Ababa, and it, too, was ambushed and badly punished. Reports reaching here say that from 100 to 120 troops were killed, including the colonel commanding the unit.

The Afars rebelled because the junta ordered land reform in the desert oases where their religious leader, Sultan Ali Mrah, holds huge cotton farms, theoretically for his people. The Afars said the junta was planning to kidnap the sultan, who fled. Such dispossessed landlords are responsible for many of the local revolts plaguing the unit.

Italian Kidnapped

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—An Italian teacher has been kidnapped in Asmara, and secessionist guerrillas are suspected. It was reported today.

Egidio Fralisch, 28, a teacher of political science, was seized at his father's house on Thursday, two days after the British consul was kidnapped.

Czech Air Crash Toll

PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (AP)—The death toll in the crash of a Yugoslav DC-9 near here yesterday has risen to 74, the news agency OTK reported today. It added that most of the 46 injured persons hospitalized were no longer in critical condition.

The plane carried 115 Czechoslovak vacationers returning from a Yugoslav seaside resort and a Yugoslav crew of five. Unconfirmed reports said the pilot, who was off course, may have hit a high-tension wire.

# NATO Officials Back Airborne Warning Fleet

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (AP)—Armaments officials of the United States and its NATO allies agreed yesterday to recommend a \$1.5-billion fleet of radar-equipped planes to warn and defend Western Europe against air attack in the 1980s, according to a participant.

The fleet, called AWACS—Airborne Warning and Control System—would initially include about 25 planes at \$60 million each. The Boeing 707, converted for military use as the E-3A, is a prime contender.

Costs, manufacture and operations would be shared by virtually all members of NATO, including France, which has boycotted many other NATO military projects.

The recommendation, approved as a three-day conference of national armaments directors which ended yesterday, goes to the 15 NATO governments and will be considered at a meeting of their foreign ministers here Dec. 15.

A participant in the conference said that the AWACS planes would patrol Western Europe some distance back from the borders of Communist countries. They would be able to detect incoming attackers, including those flying low enough to escape radar detection from the ground.

Schmidt Reports

Chinese Satisfied

On NATO Setup

BEIJING, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that China was satisfied with the close defense collaboration between the United States and Europe.

Speaking at a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People, he said that, contrary to recent press reports, "I have not heard one negative remark about the United States."

The Chancellor said he had explained carefully to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping the defense capability of the NATO countries and the "political and psychological will of the NATO partners to use this capability in case of emergency."

In a final 1 1/2-hour talk today, the Chinese leader gave Peking's interpretation of the world political and strategic situation, Mr. Schmidt said.

East-West relations and the thorny question of détente were sought to be the only major topics on which the two sides might disagree.

Warsaw Pact Council

Ends 3-Day Meeting

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Senior officers of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact yesterday ended a three-day meeting in Budapest, the Hungarian news agency, Agerpres, reported.

The meeting was a semiannual session of the pact's Military Council. Agereps said top representatives of the member states' armed services participated in a review of the operational and combat readiness of their forces and agreed on tasks for next year.

# Angola Refugees in Portugal Face Hostility

By Alvin Shuster

BARREIRO, Portugal, Oct. 31 (UPI)—This new home for 1,500 refugees from Angola is five miles south of Lisbon, 4,500 miles north of the refugees' old homeland and a million miles from the comforts of life.

It is a dusty complex of unfinished apartments with no running water, electricity, sewers or heating. It illustrates the problems facing Portugal in absorbing the refugees at a time of economic crisis and political and social tensions.

With financial help from abroad, Portugal has tried to

cope but has been overwhelmed by the flood of more than 200,000 persons who have arrived on special flights. The influx is due to end today, 11 days before Angola becomes independent. But in many ways Portugal's troubles as a result of the influx are only beginning.

There are virtually no jobs for the refugees and despair is beginning to show. It is in the faces of the men and sometimes in their words.

Fight For Rights

"My children asked me for money yesterday to buy bread," said Adelino Matos, 27, who worked as a hotel clerk in Luanda. "I had to tell them 'no.' Yet I want to work, not stand around here all day. Nobody will hire me. Maybe we'll just have to form groups and fight for our rights."

He stood near a well where some women struggled with buckets of water to take back to their dreary apartments. Others bought food from a makeshift store, built with wood from the crates that carried belongings from Angola.

In the Lisbon area, there is marked hostility to the refugees, both the whites and the blacks, who came here to escape bloodshed that is expected to continue after all Portuguese troops leave the colony before independence on Nov. 11.

"They just seem to hate us," said Manuel, 22, son of Josefa and Jose Lopes, who has her six children crammed into a tiny apartment where they sleep two to a bed and with no sheets. "I went into Lisbon for a job. They threw me out, almost beat me up. Somebody said we exploited the blacks in Angola and now it is our turn."

"We do not know what to do,"

# Angola Refugees in Portugal Face Hostility

said his mother, whose husband remained in Angola with another woman. "The children have no shoes. Now cold weather. That will be a difficult bridge to cross."

In the jargon of the Portuguese revolution that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship 18 months ago, a settler in one of the Portuguese colonies is synonymous with an exploiter. And vocal leftists in the Lisbon area regard the white refugees as rightist capitalists, whether they are rich or poor.

Most of the refugees—packed into this area, living at the airport or waiting in hotels for homes—are poor whites who went to Angola to settle at the urging of the former dictatorship. They worked as truck drivers, mechanics or small shopkeepers, and, unlike the rich Angolan whites who went to Brazil or South Africa or other comfortable places, they had no choice but to take the free airlift and hope that their belongings would somehow catch up with them.

Ideological Arguments

Even without the ideological argument about "exploitation" of the blacks, it would be difficult for the refugees, including the blacks, to find work.

With so many business collapsing with exports in disrepair, production down and investment vanished, Portugal has at least 400,000 unemployed, probably more.

Politically, the refugees are to the right because they blame the revolution for disrupting their lives by yielding Angola and because they detest the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a leftist army fighting for control of Angola. The Portuguese Communist party is backing the MPLA in the revolution over which of three liberation groups should be given control when the last Portuguese troops depart.

Greek Freighter

Bound for Israel

Waiting at Canal

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—A Greek freighter bound for an Israeli port with a cargo of cement anchored off Port Said in Egyptian waters today waiting for funds from an Egyptian bank to pay Suez Canal tolls.

A spokesman for the ship's agent, Roushdi Fawzi of the firm Minia, said, "There is no trouble."

He said that the 6,752-ton Olympus had been at a pilot station three miles outside Port Said harbor since its arrival from the Black Sea this morning.

"As soon as we receive the funds, we will notify the Suez Canal authority and let it (the ship) in (to port)," Mr. Fawzi said.

It appears unlikely that the ship would be able to leave in tomorrow morning's convoy south, although Mr. Fawzi hopes that the funds will arrive during the night.

Barbados Envoy

To UN Is Recalled

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Barbados permanent representative at the United Nations was called home yesterday after threatening "possible international consequences" if his dog were shot. The dog had bitten eight persons in Feham.

The Barbados Ministry of External Affairs said Waldron Ramsey had been "summoned home to discuss matters arising out of the widely publicized reports."

The ambassador's remarks about the incident were reported in a front-page story in a Barbados newspaper Tuesday but there was no official reaction until yesterday.

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# 80 Prisoners In Russia Ask Political Status

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Nearly 80 Soviet prisoners detained in labor camps and jails on what they maintain are political charges have appealed to the Soviet government with a 24-point list of demands that their political status be recognized.

A copy of the appeal was made available to news newsmen today by disident sources in Moscow. The sources said the document had been endorsed by prisoners in camps in the Mordovia and Perm regions and in Vladimir Jail and then smuggled out for circulation.

The nine-page statement, carrying 17 signatures and addressed to the law-formulating commissions of the two-chamber Supreme Soviet, made demands ranging from separate places of detention for political prisoners to the abolition of forced labor.

The demands were supported by a group of nine prominent Moscow dissidents including Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, who said such prisoners must be considered political despite official assertions that the Soviet Union has only general criminals.

Cypriot House Asks

Purge of Coup Figures

NICOSIA, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—The Cyprus House of Representatives has demanded a purge of the National Guard, the police and the administration to remove those who played an active role in the coup of July 15 last year and "who have not repented."

The coup, led by Greek officers of the National Guard, precipitated Turkey's invasion of Cyprus five days later. President Makarios, who normally CME Makarios, who narrowly escaped death in the coup, was forced to flee into temporary exile in London. Turkish forces still occupy the northern two-fifths of the island.

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**PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ROAD MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

The Republic of Ghana has applied for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purchase of Road Maintenance Equipment and related Spare Parts, and hereby invites qualified Firms to bid for all or any of the equipment listed below.

(The main classes of equipment to be supplied and approximate quantities are:

1. Various types of Truck (Tipper trucks, water tankers, bitumen distributors)	70
2. Graders	70
3. Crawler Tractor Dozers	10
4. Wheeled Loaders	10
5. Industrial Tractors	70
6. Tipping trailers for tractors	70
7. Bitumen Semi-Trailer Transporters	5
8. Crawler Dozers	2
9. Crawler Rock Drill	2
10. Air compressors	5
11. Pneumatic Rollers	10
12. Dumping Semi-Trailer	5
13. Self-loading Spare Parts	10

Bidders will be required to give specific details on such things as delivery schedules, training and after-sales service which will be made available in Ghana by the successful bidder. These items will be a consideration in making contract awards.

Only manufacturers or their accredited agents will be considered for bidding, and documented evidence of qualification will be required. Bidders must be from one of the member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or from Switzerland.

Bidding Documents will be released December 1st, 1975, against a non-refundable charge of 50 Cedis, or equivalent in foreign currency, to be paid in favour of the Ghana Highway Authority. Documents will be required to be returned duly completed to the Chief Executive, Ghana Highway Authority, in Accra on or before 12:00 hours local time, February 2, 1976.

Award shall be on the basis of the lowest evaluated bid that conforms to the required specification. However, the Ghana Highway Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidding Documents are obtainable from:

**THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE,  
GHANA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY,  
P.O. BOX 1641,  
ACCRA,  
GHANA, W. Africa.**



## LONDON THEATER

## Excellent 'Seagull' Launches New Company

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The first attempt for many years to establish a repertory company in London's commercial theater began this week. Its director is the combative Lindsay Anderson, one of Britain's finest and most intelligent directors, who has gathered a strong company of actors, some of them drawn from the two great subsidized companies, the National and the Royal Shakespeare.

At this level, repertory—as Brooks Atkinson once pointed out—is a word synonymous with virtue. Now virtue does not always prosper in the West End, where worthiness is usually equated with dullness. A repertory theater needs a loyalty that an audience is loath to provide, preferring to go when it promises an enjoyable evening and to stay away from the adventures and experimental that is one of the main justifications of such a theater.

Mr. Anderson's first production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Lyric Theatre shows that he is aiming for the highest standards and, in the main, succeeding. It is an excellent production although some of the acting naturally enough lacks the ensemble integration which is the other joy of a repertory company.

It's an understandably safe



Judi Dench  
... in 'Seagull' play.

start to a welcome venture and Alan Tagg's obsessively naturalistic sets will no doubt comfort an audience that shies at the classics, although they do little to enhance the play.

Mr. Anderson emphasizes Chekhov's clear-eyed comedy, as well as the bleakness of a play where each character is sunk in his or her own isolation. The people who meet in Sorin's house are better talkers than they are listeners and their subject matter is restricted to themselves.

Joan Plowright, as Irena Arka-

dina, gives the definitive performance of a showbiz personality, someone who can never stop acting and is aware only of her own emotions, full of abstracted pats on the head to those who pass near her and absent smiles. She makes the most of the grim humor of the part, holding on to her lover Trigorin, when he wants to leave her for the young Nina, by physical means, almost wrestling him to the floor in her eagerness. It is at once funny and touching and also, in its intensity of feeling, tragic.

Her acting is matched by that of Helen Mirren as Nina. Miss Mirren often gives the impression of exuberant sensuality, but she is at her best, as here, acting against type, restrained and restricted, with her quality of hectic freedom held in check. Only she gives the impression of having aged two years between the third and fourth act—presumably a deliberate intention by the director, for she is the only one to turn her suffering to positive action, to mature and grow during the course of the action.

Less happy is the acting of Frank Grimes as Konstantin or Peter McInerney as Trigorin. Mr. Grimes suggests too much flabbiness of soul while Mr. McInerney, younger than most Trigorins, conveys unnecessary gaucheness where some sophistication is required and ends his speeches as

if he had been interrupted in mid-thought and would say more if he could think of anything. Nevertheless, the play's great virtues shine in this deft and enjoyable production. At the end of November, "The Seagull" will be joined by the company's second production, "The Bed Before Yesterday," a new play by Ben Travers, the 88-year-old master of farce.

\*\*\*  
The advantages of repertory theater are to be seen in the new productions by the National Theatre, which has revived Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" and the Royal Shakespeare Company, which presents Bernard Shaw's neglected "Too True to Be Good" at the Aldwych Theatre.

Shaw's late political extravaganzas are totally receiving their due. Like the recently revived "On the Rocks," "Too True to Be Good" exposes the timidity and ineptness of most present-day political dramatists. It is a furiously apocalyptic and prophetic work, brilliantly staged by Clifford Williams and excellently acted.

Rynagh O'Grady, Terry Donnelly, Margaret Whiting and Stephen Rea in Synge's "Playboy of the Western World."

valetudinarian Anne Calder-Marshall, who exchanges wishful ill health for the freedom offered her by Ian McKellen's religious burglar and Judi Dench's pleasure-

loving nurse. But escape into a better life proves illusory and the play ends with a stunning vision of total despair as Mr. McKellen delivers a sermon that no one listens to and that, finally, no one can hear as the wind rises and the world falls apart.

Shaw's message is of the fatal dangers of the split between reason and emotion—and the dominance in the modern world of unthinking and unheeded desires. The result, says his preacher, is "no certainties, no workable morality, no heaven, no hell, no commandments and no God."

But, while the first two acts display his familiar skills in comic dialectic, in the third he abandons the theater for the pulpit. Although the play is brilliantly prophetic, it ceases, until the very end, to be dramatic. Shaw's desire to make his point clear about the breakdown of modern institutions overwhelms his concerns as a playwright.

His argument is powerful, provocative and pessimistic yet, within the context of the play, unconvincing. Mr. McKellen delivers it with great eloquence but his speech has no basis in the flip, criminal clergyman that he has so wittily been for most of the evening.

Miss Dench has no equal as a comedy actress and here she is at her best, whether as a forthright cockney maid or as a fake countess with a bad English accent, the movement of her eyes and hands constantly giving a lie to the words she utters. Miss Calder-Marshall, too,

is fine as the tough invalid and John McInerney contributes a funny caricature of T.E. Lawrence as Private Meek.

\*\*\*  
Synge ain't what he used to be. No riots greeted Bill Bryden's superb production of "The Playboy of the Western World" at the Old Vic as they did on the play's first night at the Abbey Theatre in 1907. Then it was denounced as "an unmitigated protracted libel" and the other irrelevances with which critics tend to condemn masterpieces on their first appearance.

For this National Theatre revival emphasizes that it is one of the great plays of this century, not only richly comic and packed with marvellously fluent writing but also impressed in its plea for the importance of creativity.

"The dialogue, as Synge said, is 'fully flavoured as a nut or apple' and an excellent company savors all its crackle and juice. The play's central situation is full of comic potential—the young boy who boasts of having killed his father and becomes a hero, attracting all the young women—until his father appears, bloody but unharmed.

Miss Dench has no equal as a comedy actress and here she is at her best, whether as a forthright cockney maid or as a fake countess with a bad English accent, the movement of her eyes and hands constantly giving a lie to the words she utters. Miss Calder-Marshall, too,

imagination so that his speech soars as he grows in confidence at his own poetic powers.

Stephen Rea conveys this beautifully, growing from a hunched and sullen figure to strutting manhood. As Popenoe, the girl who loves him, Susan Fleetwood reveals the tenderness that lies under her apparent bluster but tends to stiffen in her romantic moments. There is excellent support from such actors as Liam Redmond, J.C. Devlin, P.G. Stephens and Eddie Byrne.

Margaret Whiting is sedidly amusing as Widow Quin, although she plays the part with the clipped intonation and sexual innuendo of Mae West. When Christy begs her to help him win Popenoe and says that he'll pray for her as that at death she may come easily to the footstool of the Virgin's son, her reaction—a spasm of distaste at the word "virgin"—is wonderfully funny. The production as a whole gave me more pleasure and joy than anything I have seen this year.

I wish it were possible to say the same about "Farjoun Reviewed" at the Mermaid Theatre, a dire, unentertaining show based on the sketches and songs written between the wars by Herbert Farjoun. Bernard Miles, who provides a few moments of pleasure as a canny rustic, claims Farjoun was "one of the finest revue brains of his period, perhaps of the century" but provides no evidence except some m'dewed routines by a cast which works hard and achieves nothing.

## N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT

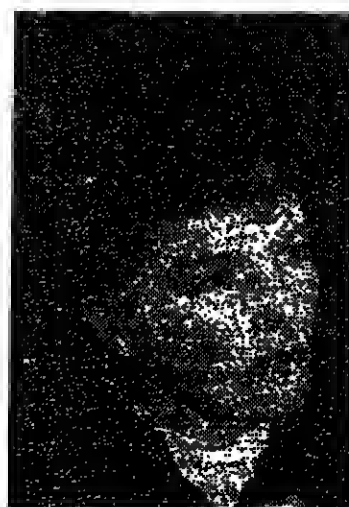
## Wayne, Hepburn and Recycling

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

## Films

"Booster Cogburn" is, in Vincent Canby's opinion, a "high-class example of the low Hollywood art of recycling, taking bits and pieces of old stories and characters and making from them other movies that can never be described as completely new and fresh." John Wayne, as Rooster Cogburn, is playing his "True Grit" role. As for Katharine Hepburn, her performance recalls "The African Queen." Miss Hepburn has "been too long in the same role," Canby says. "It's good to see her looking as if she were having a hark for a change." This is a "successful, throwaway Western" with screenplay by Martin Julien and directed by Stuart Millar.

"Down the Ancient Stairs" is director Mauro Bolognini's attempt to "mount a metaphor upon a second metaphor that is mounted, in turn, upon a third metaphor." Richard Eder says. Marcello Mastroianni is the chief psychiatrist at an asylum where staff members ask one another "such questions as 'What is madness?' and pretty much agree that sanity is only to be found inside the place." The chief is obsessed with insanity, "with establishing that there is indeed a difference between himself and the patients." Into this closed



Katharine Hepburn  
... "having a hark."

world comes a young woman doctor, played by Françoise Fabian, who questions his methods and resists his advances. Eder says that Bolognini is suggesting that there is not only "no difference between the inmates and the staff in the asylum but there is also no difference between the asylum and the rest of the world." Eder finds it "relentlessly weary stuff, a paradox so frequently trotted out that it has lost all its original force."

"Undercovers Hero" is Peter Sellers' latest attempt to play every role possible in a film. He is six men in a comedy about

German officers disappearing from a brothel in France during the Occupation. Vincent Canby says that "it's a sketch film with very few jokes and such an incoherence that they have an actor feeding us a lot of dumb voice-over narration in the cabaret and cadences of former President Nixon." But some of Sellers' impersonations are amusing—he is after all "one of the best revue comics in the business." Roy Boulting directed and John Boulting produced.

## Plays

"Picnic," the 1953 play which helped establish playwright William Inge's popularity, never really satisfied him. According to Clive Barnes, some years after its success on Broadway and as a film, Inge reworked his original draft. The result was a "slightly different and substantially better play," published in 1962 under the title "Summer Brave." This version is now being staged in New York, after being staged at the Kennedy Center in Washington. The major change comes at the end of the play when the "local belle" does not run after the "young stud" but "stays put, as indeed most people do stay put," Canby finds Michael Montel's staging "swift and idiomatic" and the acting "first-rate" (Alexis Smith plays the schoolteacher). While the production "will probably not do a great deal to restore Inge's sometime overinflated reputation as a major playwright, it does show him off as a decent craftsman capable of producing an evening of honest pleasures."

"Me and Bessie" at the Ambassador Theatre is "tremendous," Clive Barnes says. Linda Hopkins as Bessie Smith "does not impersonate the empress of the blues—she relates to her." The play was conceived and written by Will Holt and Miss Hopkins herself. The other performers are Lester Williams and Gerri Dean—but for a show that is not a one-woman show, this is extraordinarily like a one-woman show. With her "measured angelic voice," Miss Hopkins creates a Bessie Smith that has been lost on her records; all the tedious mood changes come across through her songs. Barnes says: "Bessie was never like this—she was never so slick." But Hopkins is here with "a heart as big as a frying pan" prepared to sin the blues as well if not better than even Bessie herself. Robe Greenwood did the excellent staging and a "considerable effort has been made to give the show and substance of a genuine theatrical evening."

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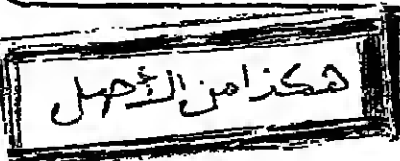
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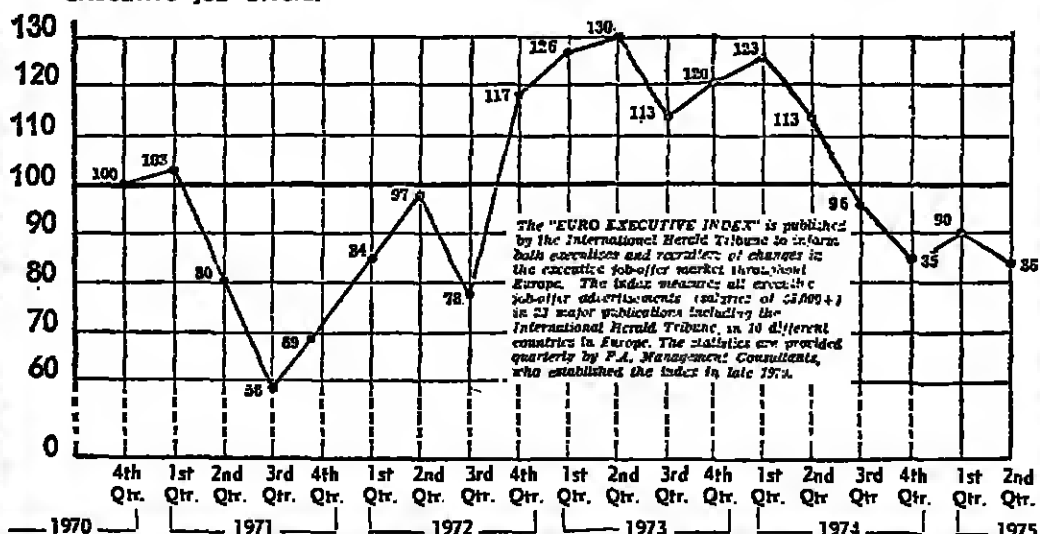
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## Paris Museums Pay Tribute To Villon and Marquet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (UPI)—I want to bring everything back to the absolute," Jacques Villon once said. "The absolute is more important than the relative."

It might be said that Jacques Villon, whose works are to be seen in a retrospective display at the Grand Palais (to Dec. 15), was too intelligent for his own good. He succumbed to the rather Maelstrom temptation to make of his intelligence a shrine, and to make it the shrine of the absolute. Everything is so balanced in his paintings (there is no imbalance in the absolute) that, ideally, they could do without viewers at all. Then, too, intelligence, in Villon's mind, is a formal intelligence, entirely directed toward the curves and what happens there—the relationships of color and shape taken in isolation and thus made absolute.

Basically, Villon is a talent. His early drawings reveal a breathtaking ease and elegance. The sort of talent that is not really rare, but of a very high order in that category. Others, with a similar gift, become fashionable portraitists—a fate which is held up to young aspiring artists as a horrible example of what comes from having too much facility.

Certainly Villon would not have taken that easy road to hell, but under the influence of cubism,

he took an exceedingly ascetic path, and I am not persuaded that he will be rewarded for that in heaven.

Certainly, as it has been noted, he followed a singular path, originally under the impetus of cubism, but ultimately beyond it. His own severely structured compositions suggest much more a self-denial than a fulfillment. His ease and talent of the beginning is subjected to a rigid discipline, deprived of the freshness it might have yielded, and one sees it slowly going into an eclipse behind the theoretical strictures of an art that does, no doubt, command respect through its rather ascetic hedonism, but remains in many ways unconvincing.

The exhibition includes over 150 paintings and engravings along with the rather admirable bust of Bandelair by Raymond Duchamp-Villon, the painter's brother.

**Marquet**

Like Villon, Alfred Marquet was born in 1875—the pretext for both the Villon show and a Marquet exhibition at the Orangerie (to Jan. 5).

Marquet is less single-minded in the pursuit of intelligence, but the quality is constantly there, democratically co-existing with other qualities. He illustrates a quite different facet of French art.



"La Charrette à Bras" by Alfred Marquet now on view at the Orangerie.

One is immediately taken by the atmosphere in Marquet's work—usually one of transparent serenity which seems to be the emotion elicited in the artist by the presence of light, water and movement. The lyrical implications of his paintings are quite different from the curious nostalgia encountered, for instance, at the core of Bonnard's work. If Bonnard's exclamation can be expressed as "How good it was!" then Marquet's would have to be "How good it is!" And so one delights in his company, a secret, unspectacular company that righteously accounts for all things right.

The magic of Marquet resides in his treatment of light, in the values he finds to convey it,

that seem so natural, so unremarkable because one's attention is always drawn to the result, not to the means by which it is achieved.

He is also a fine and witty artist with a pencil or a brush dipped in ink, and it is with a delicious sense of economy that he catches the passing man with her felt slippers and her umbrella tucked under her arm, or makes a splendid calligraphy of a man pushing a cart. The charm arises out of an empathy that is never inhibited by the sharpness of his observation.

Six years Picasso's senior, Marquet lived through the tumultuous theoretical reappraisal of art which has caused a proliferation

of movements since the beginning of this century. He did participate in the futurist movement, Matisse was a close friend, but he never aligned his work on any theory. As a result he continued painting landscapes (especially port scenes and views of the sea) and portraits, when other artists were caught up in cubism, dada, surrealism, tachisme, etc. And yet there is never the feeling that he is a survivor of another age, that he was meant for another century. Not at all. He is a man who went about his business, putting all of himself into doing the thing he loved and could do best.

It is almost too simple a story for our times.

## Around the London Galleries

Takao Matsumoto, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Nov. 7.

In his 20th one-man show, "Search for Lost Space," Takao Matsumoto continues his visual and technical exploration. These new works explore, by the manipulation of a few basic images—tree, sun/moon, building, person—the problem of Man in Space.

Anthony Eyton, William Darby, 38 New Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 8.

Eyton is a figurative painter much travelled in Italy. Many of these latest paintings are of Italy, honest representations deeply infused with the artist's love of the country.

Portraits Today, Qantas Gallery, Corner Piccadilly/City Road St., London, W1, to Nov. 8.

This 10th annual exhibition of the Contemporary Portrait Society shows 86 drawings and paintings and 17 sculptures. Notable are self-portraits by Jean Cooke, Frederick Deane and Cyril Mann, "Gideon" by Paul Wyeth, "Tamar" by Edward Wolfe, "Maurice Shephard" by Carol Weight, "Boy" by Madeleine Rampling, and "Summer Bride" by Zuzsi Roboz.

Fleur Cowles, Partridge Galleries, 144/146 New Bond St., London, W1.

Fleur Cowles recently described her work as "happy fantasy," an excellent summary of paintings which feature a vast

butterfly guarding a castle in Spain; blackbirds singing in the dead of night; a leopard in a bed of roses; birds and anemones journeying together; a green leopard guarding a giant chrysanthemum. A technical tour de force: 90 original silkcreens each containing a permutation of colors and backgrounds which causes no two to be alike.

Barbara Hepworth, 1903-1975, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

In an admirable memorial exhibition, this gallery has collected more than 60 sculptures by the late Dame Barbara Hepworth from 1935 to 1970. When she was made doctor of letters by Oxford in 1968, her work was characterized succinctly: "It must be enough to say that she has given her art sincerity, and a subtle simplicity, and, amid many works with Greek names, a more than Greek serenity."

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, 1891-1915, Mercury Gallery, 36 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

The 60th anniversary of the death of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska is being marked by an impressive exhibition of 60 drawings. Not only have they been most carefully selected and lovingly presented, but the catalogue is a finely illustrated and fully documented small book about Gaudier's life and work.

Robin Philipson, Roland Browne & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

Robin Philipson is head of the school of painting, and president of the Royal Scottish Academy. The academic ambience has not turned him into a dull, orthodox artist. Working in splendid colors (his themes are Byzantine interiors, high summer in tropical light, and Mexican churches), he is equally able to portray in small and large paintings alike a sense of passion controlled with difficulty.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## THE MARKET:

## Iranian Art Has Ups and Downs at Paris Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Speculated dealers from all over Europe were looking forward to the sale this week of Iranian art at the Hôtel George V in Paris. They wanted to see how the economic crisis would affect buyers from Iran—for without the Iranians there would be no market for this type of art.

They can rest assured. The Iranians are still buying. However, prices are erratic. Bidding at the three-day sale, which ended yesterday, was almost exclusively Iranian with a majority of the objects being acquired by Tehran dealers—Raza Afshar, Bahari, Afshar (now based in Paris) and others.

The first part of the sale was devoted to varnished papier maché pieces of the Qajar period (1794-1925), followed by other Qajar objects—jewelry and enameled pieces. The prices were generally lower than at a sale held in June by the same auctioneer, Claude Bolegrand, with pen boxes going for from 1,500 to 6,000 francs. However, the boxes sold this week were generally inferior to those offered in June.

Tehran's keenest private collector of Qajar works, Samad Khorsheed, acquired several boxes, including one of the better pieces (expensive, at 9,150 francs). Prince Mostafar Firuz, a long-time Paris resident and a descendant of Mohammed Shah, bought a large pen box, showing his ancestor holding court, for 6,800 francs.

Prices began jumping wildly when Gholi Nasseri, reportedly acting on behalf of Empress Farah, got into the bidding. He paid 58,870 francs for a pen box executed 70 years ago in a style continuing the earlier 19th-century tradition. This is probably a world record in this category. The high price stemmed largely from the systematic competition of dealers—this often happens when a royal agent is bidding.

Very expensive too was another pen box bought by Mr. Nasseri for 33,570 francs. It is decorated with formal floral patterns in blue and gold in a style one normally associates with the second half of the 19th century. The box's inner face of the lid, however, has a scene dated 1654 but was probably done in fairly recent times. This is the sort of discrepancy that would put off most Western collectors.

The pen boxes were followed by a group of flat rectangular mirror cases, some of which had chains. Mr. Nasseri bought one for 5,500 francs. Was he prompted by a mistake in the catalogue? The photograph and lot number did not correspond. The mirror—signed and dated—shown in the photograph sold a few minutes later for only 4,648 francs. The error was brought to the attention of those at the sale—but foreigners do not al-

ways immediately grasp the purpose of French auctioneer jargon. Some of the jewelry and other objects in polychrome enamel were extremely good pieces in their own gaudy style. These sorts of things are hardly ever seen at auction. Quite remarkably, technically speaking, was part of a marghile, shaped like a bowl on a stem. Like most Qajar works, it bore the mark of Western influence. The neoclassical shape of the urn probably derives from French porcelain of the early 18th century and the garish polychrome enamel design laid on the solid gold reflected a much earlier strain of European influence, one that reached Iran via the art of Moghul India as early as the middle of the 17th century. No period was given by the expert for this piece; it was probably made under Fathali Shah (1795-1834) but had a stem that dealers said was restored or replaced in recent times. David Sulzberger of London acquired it for the high price of 72,070 francs.

**A Carriage**

The other important item was a miniature enameled gold phaeton studded with small semiprecious stones. The carriage "was reportedly presented to Abbas Mirza by Catherine of Russia," according to the auctioneer in the catalogue. The Prince Regent Abbas Mirza was only a few years old when Catherine the Great of Russia died. That did not prevent the piece from rising to 37,970 francs, a big price for a work that very few Western buyers would consider.

Throughout the sale there were numerous mistakes—dates and signatures misread, obvious errors of attribution. The Iranians disregarded them. However, the mistakes may have affected the

prices of the works of art that had never been discussed in scholarly literature, particularly manuscripts.

A very good Koran done in 1802 (not by Mohammed Sadeq Estahani as the expert wrote but by Mohammed Ali Khan—Mohammed Sadeq al-Bahari) was worth more than the 4,000 francs paid by Bahari of Tehran. Very definitely underpriced was the following lot, a manuscript of a religious work, copied not by Ismail Zadi—such a name is impossible in Persian or Arabic—but by Mohammed Shah, a pupil of Ismail al-Zuhdi, and not in the year 1026 (AD 1617), which its style rules out altogether, but in the year 1232 (AD 1813-1814). With its marvelous varnished binding, exquisitely painted in gold on subdued blue, it was inexpensive at 2,080 francs.

A group of star pieces, so well known to collectors and specialists as not to require the ministrations of an expert, saved the sale. For example, there was no need to introduce the four miniatures from one of the most famous manuscripts of the Persianized school working for the Moghul emperors in 16th and 17th-century India. The manuscript was broken up by Western dealers in the early 20th century and its scattered miniatures are now to be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the Metropolitan Museum in New York and other institutions.

**Miniatures**

The first two miniatures sold for 48,700 francs each. One went to an Indian dealer established in Europe and the other to an unidentified buyer. The third, and to my mind the finest, went to a dealer for 39,000 francs and was then pre-empted by the Musée Guimet, Paris, which owns

a small group of outstanding Moghul miniatures.

The fourth, also sold for 39,000 francs, is of major importance to the history of Moghul painting. It carries double attribution that is faded—but not erased—as the catalogue states. Eventually this will provide a clue in identifying the authors.

These prices were disappointing to those dealers and collectors who had been speculating on a steep rise in price for Moghul miniatures. Obviously, the crisis has had an effect.

In contrast, one of the finest Persian book bindings to appear on the market in years rose to a staggering 64,370 francs. Formerly part of the Feytel collection, it was exhibited in Munich in 1910 as a work of the first half of the 16th century. It might well be a little earlier. The buyer was Edmund de Unger of London.

**Irregular Prices**

Throughout the sale, prices were irregular. Pages from a late 18th-century manuscript did not sell too well. Two of the finest went for 4,400 francs each, about half of what I think they would have made a couple of years ago. Pages from another manuscript done in Shiraz about the same time were also rather inexpensive.

The best one in my view—it showed the episode of Estahdiyar's slaying of the dragon—

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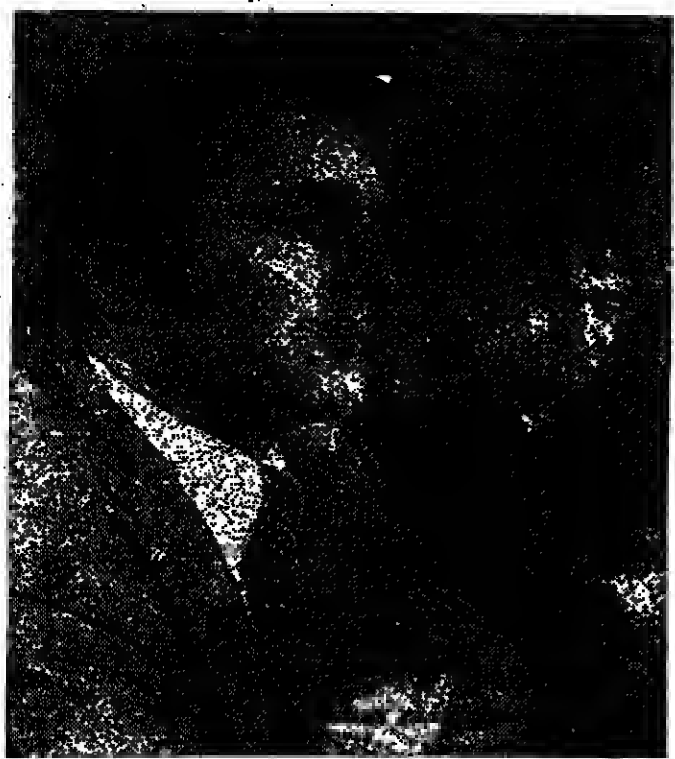
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1-2, 1975

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CHRYSLER CHIEFS—President Eugene Caffero, left, and chairman John Riccardi, who are weighing the future of Chrysler's British subsidiary. Mr. Riccardi is to visit Britain soon for talks with the government.

## U.S. Steel Concerns Alleged To Distort Data on Imports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Representatives of steel manufacturers in Japan and Western European countries told the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) yesterday that U.S. specialty steel producers are supplied a "distorted" picture of import competition in seeking government import restrictions.

The ITC is considering a petition from U.S. specialty steel makers and the United Steel Workers Union for mandatory import quotas on steel products from about 25 countries.

After hearing several representations of domestic producers' charges that Japan and other countries are shipping specialty steel products to the U.S. market at discount prices below cost of production, Paul Mickey, representing British Steel Corp. and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, told the ITC that the U.S. companies had offered no evidence to back up their charges of "predatory" pricing practices by competitors abroad.

At yesterday's hearing, I. W. Steel, president of the United Steel Workers Union, supported the appeal of U.S. steelmakers for mandatory import quotas on stainless steel and other types of specialty steel products and said that jobs for U.S. steel workers are a dire need of U.S. government trade adjustment assistance.

Some of the witnesses for foreign steelmakers were U.S. lawyers and economists who, because of their familiarity with the steel industry or U.S. law, were retained to present arguments to the U.S. tariff panel.

Joel Dirham, a professor of economics at the University of Rhode Island, speaking for the European Economic Community, challenged the U.S. industry's claims that domestic producers are being injured by imports.

He said a considerable quantity of stainless steel and other types of specialty steel products from France, West Germany and Britain, he said, peaked in November, 1974, and

## Big Trade Deficit For France Seen By Industry Unit

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—France is headed for a large trade deficit in 1975 as a result of anticipated increased imports and lagging exports, according to the foreign development committee of the French employers' association.

The committee maintains that it would be "illusory" to expect a balanced trade result next year, and said government estimates of a 6-per-cent rise in exports were "too optimistic."

Official estimates also say that imports will rise 11.5 per cent next year.

The committee said that government predictions of a 4.7-per-cent growth in next year's gross national product are "excessive."

It urged that France no longer rely on capital goods as the main driving force for its exports in 1975 and 1976 because of the considerable fall in foreign orders since last February, especially from Communist and oil-producing countries.

**Mercedes U.S. Prices**  
DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mercedes-Benz of North America said yesterday it is raising prices of its 1976-model cars in the United States an average \$883, or 6.4 per cent.

## Former Aide Cites Confusion

# U.S. Said to Hold Up Raw Material Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The investment—both private and public—required for expanding the world's raw material supplies are being held up by confusion and uncertainties about the policies of the U.S. and other governments for dealing with commodity problems, Harold Malmgren, a former high-ranking U.S. government official, charged yesterday.

Mr. Malmgren, an adviser to the Senate Finance Committee on international economic issues, said U.S. government officials continue to be "embarrassed" in "naïve" arguments about the role of the free market in meeting the world's raw material requirements.

He said U.S. officials also continue to cling to a 30-year-old U.S. government position that Washington should discuss international commodity problems only on a "case-by-case" basis.

At the State Department, Mr. Malmgren said, a plan is taking shape for a proposed multi-billion-dollar copper stockpiling program, but the former deputy U.S. international trade negotiator said that it is impossible to say whether this plan will ever get out of the discussion stage.

## U.S. Error Seen

The United States, Mr. Malmgren said, also could be making a mistake in continuing to assume that Canada and Australia, two of the world's major suppliers of raw materials, will be aligned with the United States and other industrial nations on international commodity issues.

"In a showdown internationally on negotiating concepts concerning the treatment of processed products in world trade or in determining a 'just price' for raw materials," Mr. Malmgren said, "it would be wise in the future to suppose that Canada and Australia would be more or less aligned with the developing nations."

Interestingly, he said, both countries are charting "independent" positions on international commodity issues.

Mr. Malmgren said it is also possible that Canada and Australia will join an international copper cartel, made up of Peru, Chile, Zambia and Zaire, which accounts for two-thirds of the world's copper exports. "The copper group," he said, so far has not been able to "significantly affect"

world copper prices, partly because Canada and Australia are not in the group.

Mr. Malmgren's view were spelled out in a report by the International Economic Studies Institute, a private non-profit U.S. research organization.

In his study, Mr. Malmgren said "the crucial question today is how to generate adequate investment in the expansion of supplies, at a time when the new climate for private investment is increasingly hostile."

## Confusion About Policy

Because of confusion over government policies, Mr. Malmgren said, U.S. companies and multinational corporations with a big stake in the development of raw materials are finding it difficult to chart investment decisions.

"The climate for private investment in resources is uncertain," he said. "They don't know what the U.S. government will do."

Similarly, he said, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has referred to consultation with Congress on international economic policies, but he said, in fact, there has been very little of it.

Mr. Malmgren criticized the Agriculture Department as well as the Treasury Department for resisting U.S. discussions with other governments on international commodity agreements.

"The grain market," he said, is often described as a "free market situation" by Agriculture Department officials. But he said this ignores the fact that a small number of big grain dealers act as intermediaries between many U.S. producer-farmers and many consumers, while in Western Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia and other countries "government are heavily involved" in trade in grains and other agricultural products.

In seeking international commodity stabilization schemes acceptable to both industrial nations and developing countries that are primary commodity exporters, Mr. Malmgren said, the United States should try to bring the Soviet Union and other Communist countries into such arrangements.

"The Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European nations can not effectively be left out of the global equation," he said, adding that a commodity program without Russian participation, for example, "is open to distortion."

## Sign of Economic Recovery Seen

# U.S. Firms' Profits Start to Show Upturn

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—U.S. corporate profits in the third quarter posted by comparison with the third quarter of 1974—but then every quarter in history—pales by comparison with that record three months.

This year's showing, however, is far better than most analysts expected, and economists are beginning to talk about the budding resurgence in corporate profits as a sign that an economic recovery is under way.

A Wall Street Journal survey of 636 companies shows their combined third-quarter earnings were 11.1 per cent below last year's record levels. This year-to-year performance was a considerable improvement from the 19-per-cent drop shown in the second quarter survey and the 21-per-cent decline in the first quarter, which was the steepest slide in 17 years.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, the third quarter results look much better because they are not measured against the lofty earnings levels of mid-1974. The third-quarter survey actually shows a 4.7-per-cent rise from the second quarter survey, and it is this quarter-to-quarter gain that is leading analysts to suggest a turnaround in profits is under way.

Moreover, by one standard, earnings in this year's third quarter probably set a record. While final Commerce Department figures for the quarter will not be available for another month, operating profits, or pretax profits less inventory profits, almost certainly exceeded the \$107.7 billion of last year's first quarter.

The explanation, of course, is that inventory profits this year have fallen from the steep 1974 levels because of slowing inflation. Although inventory profits are still profits, they continue rising only as long as inflation accelerates.

But by any standard, final figures for the latest quarter will show a recovery from the second quarter. A major factor in improved profits, analysts say, is a rise in productivity, or output per man-hour. After falling steadily through 1973 and 1974, productivity turned upward in the second quarter of 1975 and pulled ahead strongly in the third quarter.

Such a rise is normal during the early months of economic recovery because companies are slow to add workers and reopen plants, until they are fairly sure of continued gains in demand. "Cyclical gains in productivity and other factors have brightened

the outlook for corporate profits," says James Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs. "Profits in the last half of 1975 are likely to be 15 to 20 per cent higher than in the first half. This would place fourth-quarter profits at approximately the level of the fourth quarter of 1974."

Moreover, Mr. Pate says next year's profits "may rebound substantially" from the depressed level of 1974 and be "moderately" above 1974's record.

Forecasters Optimistic

Private forecasters have grown steadily more optimistic about corporate profits in recent weeks. Lionel D. Ellis & Co., for one, is now projecting a 17-per-cent decline for this year and a 16-per-cent increase for 1976. Ellis ascribes the better prospects to an improved inflation outlook and an easing of interest rates.

Steel industry leaders U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Corp. this week reported declines of 38 and 66 per cent, respectively, and the industry in general was off more than 60 per cent. Armco Steel Corp., with a 56-per-cent drop, said it will not pay a year-end dividend because of the cloudy profit outlook.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
Aluminum			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	148.41	130.29	
Profit	11.44	5.82	
Per Share	0.50	0.44	
Nine Months			
Revenue	415.99	376.55	
Profit	31.24	30.07	
Per Share	1.37	1.36	
American Electric Power			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	1,314.8	923.8	
Profit	183.8	111.4	
Per Share	1.93	1.59	
Year			
Revenue	1,605.4	1,183.4	
Profit	185.2	156.6	
Per Share	2.93	2.27	
McDonnell Douglas			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	686.1	587.5	
Profit	15.64	10.08	
Per Share	0.44	0.27	
Nine Months			
Revenue	2,512.6	2,353.5	
Profit	60.68	85.32	
Per Share	1.61	2.20	
Niagara Mohawk			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	715.21	610.05	
Profit	18.9	75.23	
Per Share	1.80	1.84	
Year			
Revenue	2,884.64	2,385.58	
Profit	108.37	85.36	
Per Share	2.00	1.74	
Bethlehem Steel			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	424.1	446.7	
Profit	35.60	35.65	
Per Share	1.94	1.24	
Nine Months			
Revenue	1,207.0	1,280.1	
Profit	38.71	85.07	
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Gov. Carey, center, with fiscal advisers Felix Rohatyn, left, and William Killingshaugh.

## Ford's New York Policy Called a 'Folly'

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—President Ford's refusal to sanction federal action to prevent the financial default of New York City was denounced as "an act of monumental folly" by the London Times in an editorial today.

Britain's most influential newspaper titled its remarks "Whom the Gods Wish to Destroy." It declared: "Friends of America can only hope that the President will change his mind at the eleventh hour."

The independent newspaper said, "It is no exaggeration to say that for the financial system of the United States, and for the reputation of that country, and for the rest of the non-Communist industrial world, a default could be a disaster. That any president of the United States should contemplate taking the risks involved indicates that Mr. Ford has not grown in stature with office."

The Times said the U.S. administration "would be failing to understand" the nature of a modern financial system, and the importance of secondary and psychological factors, if it thinks that the damage of the default could be wholly or reliably contained by back-door financial support to a group of banks.

"The city's default will make the position of all other American cities so much harder. The cost of financing their expenditure by borrowing will rise even higher than it has already... the effects on the financial systems of the world and on the recovery of the American economy could be of the most serious kind."

The Times editorial attributed President Ford's attitude to his "political philosophy" and to his campaign to secure the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1976.

The newspaper said it was clear from the President's speech to the National Press Club in Washington Wednesday "that he

is calling for support from the wells of populist political sentiment in the United States, sentiment which is instinctively hostile to the big city, the urban political machine, hostile both to the immigrant and the pillars of finance."

"With his personal and political roots in a community like Grand Rapids, Mich., the President perhaps is not able to comprehend the impact which the default of New York will have," the editorial said.

The Times said it is surprising that the President's financial and economic advisers "should not have tried more effectively to deter him from his chosen course."

## Mass Rallies Urged

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Carrying President Ford for giving New York City a "kick in the groin," Gov. Hugh Carey has called on New Yorkers to "take to the streets" in mass rallies to get emergency federal legislation to avoid financial default by the city.

"New York is going to have to act," the angry Democratic

governor said yesterday. "If we don't show this city is alive and kicking, the vultures will begin to gather... and start to pick off the jobs, the businesses, and the concerns who say, 'New York is a bankrupt city, let's look elsewhere...'"

"We're going to take a day and we're going to turn out New York City. Whether it's Times Square or Central Park... we're going to sound off on behalf of this city. It's going to be operation comeback and operation New York is alive and kicking."

The governor's rallying cry came a day after the President vowed that he would veto any legislation for a federal bailout of the city. Instead, Mr. Ford proposed to put the city under control of a federal bankruptcy court if it defaulted.

Mr. Ford added yesterday in San Francisco that New York's citizens should serve as a warning to all municipalities.

Gov. Carey charged that the cost of Mr. Ford's alternative plan would be "tremendous"—\$500 million for the first six months and about \$1.2 billion shortly thereafter.

## Loan Guarantee to Lockheed Credited With Saving Firm

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The 1971 loan-guarantee to save Lockheed, to which President Ford referred Wednesday in saying, "I'm not sure we didn't make a mistake," is generally credited with saving the West Coast aerospace giant from bankruptcy.

In addition, the records show that the congressional action has not so far cost the Treasury one cent. Rather, the government has earned about \$15 million on the project in the form of fees for administering the guarantee.

A Lockheed spokesman said yesterday that Lockheed's borrowings under the guarantee of up to \$250 million in bank loans had gone as high as \$245 million. But since that high point was reached some months ago, \$50 million has been repaid.

Four years after the vote, the company is considered in much improved health, with 1975 earnings expected to exceed \$50 million.

The President cast his doubts on the wisdom of the Lockheed loan following his speech in which he said he was "prepared to veto" any bill that would perform a rescue for New York City. Specifically, he was asked, "What's the difference between the federal government's bailing out Lockheed and bailing out New York City?"

The President answered that he could draw a distinction. In Lockheed's case, he said, the

government contributed a very substantial portion of the revenue coming to the company, through defense contracts. It could therefore maintain control "without other public officials being involved," he said.

Still, Mr. Ford thought the Lockheed action might have been a mistake. And no further elucidation has been obtained as to why he feels this way.

## United Continues Its Bid for Otis

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—A spokesman for United Technologies Corp. said today the company "intends to go forward" with its new cash tender offer of \$42 a share for Otis Elevator Co. common stock.

The company said its plan has not been changed by today's announcement that Otis and Dana Corp. are engaged in "serious negotiations looking toward a merger or other combination of those two companies," a spokesman said.

United Technologies' new offer will be for any and all shares of Otis tendered to it.

## Dow Average Drops 3.38 in Low Volume

### Stocks on Decline Despite Loan Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Prices fell moderately on the New York Stock Exchange today with the market still fretting about potential ill economic effects of the expected New York City financial collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.38 points to 836.04, and declining issues moderately outran gainers, 716 to 625.

Volume totaled 12.91 million shares compared with 15.06 million yesterday.

In its slide, the market failed to respond to the second major prime-rate cut in a week. First National City Bank and others cut the prime rate by 1/4 point to 7 1/2 per cent today.

United Technologies fell 5/8 to 52 3/8 after a delayed opening. It is seeking Otis Elevator shares.

Otis, which said it is holding merger negotiations with Dana Corp., did not trade. It has changed hands at 38 1/4. Dana also failed to open for trading.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in quiet trading. The Amex index edged 0.01 to 82.79.

Bond prices closed with slight losses in very quiet trading today, as profit-taking accounted for most of the activity.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.625-per-cent range, after a firm opening, following Federal Reserve action to pump liquidity into the banking system, while Treasury-bill yields moved higher.

Dealers said the Fed moved to aggressively add reserves through two rounds of repurchase agreements, pushing the funds rate down from its higher opening levels.

Treasury-bill yields moved higher, however, as some profit-taking set in after the recent strength.

Elsewhere in the money market, posted-paper rates were all unchanged.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed generally lower on the Board of Trade with wheat futures, under strongest selling pressure, losing 2 cents a bushel.

## NYSE Tables Are Delayed

The NYSE regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

## Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange will be closed Monday, Nov. 3 for a national holiday.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.



